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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

War in East Flames Anon

Reich's Economic Front

Uncle Sam's Responsibility

¶ **Orient**—Japan makes a bid for public attention once more. Its foreign office announces that the Nipponese will respect "vested foreign interests" in a new offensive which, since troops are landing on the South China coast, is expected to be in the vicinity of Canton. "Vested foreign interests," by the way, are much concerned with this new southward shift in the Japanese invasion of China, since it can hardly fail to adversely affect the affairs of British-controlled Hong Kong and French Indo-China which have been reaping rich revenues from an export trade deflected from Shanghai with the Japanese occupation. The military strategy, it would seem, now involves the squeezing of Hankow from two directions and the cutting of the Canton-Hankow Railway (munitions life line for China's forces) rather than with a direct attack on Canton.

¶ **Pressure**—An army of some 12,000 Hungarians leans against the Czechoslovakian frontier today as though to test its elasticity. Pressing back against the insecure border are Czech troops—reinforced as Czech-Hungarian negotiators resume discussions. At last reports, while the two armed forces figuratively were standing bayonet-to-bayonet, the diplomatic forces were some 6,000 miles apart. Czechoslovakia, in other words, may agree to cede some 2,000 square miles to Hungary, but Hungary's demand is for 8,000. Meanwhile Prague takes a leaf from America's CCC. It begins to mobilize its unemployed men in work camps, putting them to work on projects necessary to the rehabilitation of the "divested democracy."

¶ **Trade**—Germany now turns its attention to the economic sector. In need of many varieties of raw material which refuses to yield to the "Open Sesame" of economic nationalism it turns to its westward neighbors with a questioning, "Wohl?" Through its prompted press it begins to advocate a policy of "live and let live," proposing that England and France's "moralizing minority" give way to the majority which favor a "common sense relationship." Already the Reich has begun negotiations with the Prague Government, obviously destined to come under Germany's economic, as well as diplomatic, dominance; and Walther Funk, Germany's Economic Minister, continues his efforts to cement trade relations from the Rhine to the Bosphorus. The Balkan countries, having been recently wooed, now promise a market for German goods. Prospects are that the new frontier over which the swastika will fly will be along the highway of trade.

¶ **Compensation**—Prossibly Germany may find it more difficult to dictate to international bankers than to the "losers of the world war." An indication of this appears in Rio de Janeiro this week as the Bank of Brazil, arbiter of foreign exchange, gives the United States a 60-day advantage over Germany and other countries in receiving payment for goods sold in Brazil. Formerly Germany occupied the strong position, but its insistence on the use of "compensation marks" (good only for the purchase of German products) left it weakened when the Bank of Brazil reduced its credit position in compensation marks. The United States exporters now have the advantage because drafts issued for dollar exchange will be sight drafts, whereas exporters from other countries will receive 60-day drafts.

¶ **Arms**—What France thinks of the durability of the "Munich peace" is revealed by the Daladier Cabinet as its members authorize the Premier to spend some $52,000,000 additional on national defense during the next two and a half months. Great Britain also proceeds with its armament building. So marked is the democracies' intention to build force to match force, indeed, that Rome thinks it is timely to comment on it. "Diplomatic information," in a style reminiscent of Il Duce, warns French and British "enemies of Fascism" against nourishing any hope of a "preventive war," quoting Germany's alertness and Italy's 125,000,000 men together with a "favorable strategic land, air and sea position" as reason for democratic caution.

¶ **Responsibility**—The United States is in no position to be smug and self-satisfied about its relations to the rest of the world. To preach peace without participating in peaceful internationalism leaves Uncle Sam in the position of a pedantic spell-binder. Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, does not phrase it as strongly as that, but she does say that the United States is partially responsible for the "dark outlook" in world conditions today because it has refused to take part in making this a more orderly, law-abiding and just world. To this end she recommends education "to keep the light of tolerance, justice, and free pursuit of learning burning."

Reich Ready to 'Live and Let Live'; Czechs Approve Carpathian Regime

Olive branch held out to democracies as Berlin considers the Czech issues settled.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 12—In their own peculiar way Germany's present rulers are publicly extending an olive branch to Western European powers. Their expressions remain as impolite as usual, but their meaning is conciliatory. And the impoliteness, as German newspapers frequently point out, is not limited to the German press.

As gleaned from numerous statements in official newspapers the German viewpiont is now approximately as follows: The Czech problem no longer exists. Germany has solved this problem to its own satisfaction by negotiation with other European powers. Germany is therefore prepared to pursue a policy of "live and let live." England and France show the same spirit. It is suggested that Britain has its hands full in Palestine, China and elsewhere.

Minorities and Majorities

This viewpoint is expressed in one way by the Bremen Nachrichten: "In true democracies minorities should give way to the majority. Today in the so-called democracies that process is reversed. Minorities attempt to cause the downfall of successful statesmen before their policies have been permitted an opportunity to prove themselves."

Field Marshal Hermann Göring's newspaper the Essener National Zeitung, declared: "We await from the English people a display of practical reason and sound common sense, and hope that gradually they will bridge the gap between their predominant self-righteousness and Mr. Chamberlain's historical gesture."

Trade Negotiations Opened

Germany does not conceal its intention to incorporate Czechoslovakia completely within its economic and political sphere and influence. It regards this as "the inevitable consequence of the Munich Agreement, and is astonished that anyone could have thought otherwise."

Direct trade negotiations have already begun with the Prague Government and their outcome is taken for granted. The Czechs must accept the proposals made to them without much discussion.

The International Commission supervising the application of the Munich Agreement has been unable to conclude its work as soon as anticipated. However, both the German and the other members insist that no political difficulties have arisen. They explain that some technical details have proved complicated, but are likely to be settled by the end of this week. The Czech Foreign Minister is then to go to Berlin to negotiate a new all-around settlement.

A Government spokesman said today that many direct negotiations are proceeding independent of the International Commission.

Germany is said to desire an agreement, to govern until the Commission completes its work, covering resumption of rail, postal, telephone and telegraph communications, and at least a limited exchange of goods, to permit food shipments.

The Reich denies Czechoslovakia's right to take railway rolling stock and other movable public utility equipment. The Czechs took practically all the railway cars, locomotives, and movable electrical equipment with them when they evacuated Sudetenland. The Germans assert that these partially belong to the Sudetens and that such property should be shared according to some method yet to be agreed upon.

Czech-Hungarian Parley to Continue

By the Associated Press

Komarno, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 12

Hungarian and Czechoslovak negotiators continued their efforts today to determine how much territory the dismembered Republic will cede to the Magyars.

Huge maps were carried into the conference hall, which observers interpreted as a good sign that negotiations would not be broken off as had been feared in some quarters.

After a three-hour session, the conference recessed formally until tomorrow, but military and economic experts of the two nations continued their studies in the conference hall.

Prague to give haven to Sudetens whose return to German land might endanger them.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government granted new minority concessions today, formally approved an autonomous regime for Carpathian Russians, and took steps to ease a staggering refugee problem.

Several truckloads left Prague for new frontiers this morning, starting the return of thousands of Sudeten Germans to Sudeten areas occupied by Germany.

The cost of caring for Czechoslovak refugees is so great a strain on the national economy, Czechoslovaks said, that few Sudetens will be permitted to remain here.

A Parliamentary Deputy, Andrew Brody, was appointed Prime Minister of the Carpathian Russian (Ruthenian) Autonomous State, similar to that permitted the Republic's Slovak minority after Sudetenland was ceded to Germany.

Senator Edmund Bacinsky and Deputy Julian Revay were appointed Ministers, and the Rev. Dr. Augustine Volisin and Dr. Ivan Pjestak were named State Secretaries.

Mr. Bacinsky is to represent Carpathian interests in the negotiations with Hungary, over that nation's demands for territory. A Minister Plenipotentiary, Stefan Fencik, was named to negotiate boundary settlement with the Slovaks.

The Sudeten refugees, most of them without funds, were ordered to register by noon today. Eight hundred Austrians who settled at Brünn after Germany annexed Austria were ordered to leave the country within eight days.

Although economic circumstances are such that few can remain here, officials promised not to send back to Sudetenland those who could prove their lives or liberty would be endangered because of previous anti-Nazi attitudes.

Many said compulsory return to their homes would mean a concentration camp.

Most of those who fled here are Social Democrats and Communists who would rather live under the Republic than under a Nazi regime. An estimated 1,400 still are pouring into Prague daily, and many are Sudetens.

Czech CCC Planned

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government approved today a new work-camp program somewhat similar to the CCC in the United States.

Its primary feature will be the registration of all unemployed men over 18 years who are eligible to work on railroad, highway, or other projects necessary to rehabilitate the dismembered Republic.

Workers are to receive wages, uniforms, board, and lodging in camp. Many of those going to the camps were expected to be demobilized soldiers who have been without steady work in civilian life.

The principal projects are a new east-west railway to join Bohemia and Ruthenia with branch lines to Bratislava and Mährisch Ostrau, and automobile highways paralleling railroads.

British Aid Czechs

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 12 (AP)—Wedding rings, postage stamps, and cash are being contributed by sympathetic persons in England for the relief of Czechoslovak refugees, Sir Harry Twyford, Lord Mayor of London, said yesterday. Sir Harry arrived Oct. 10 as the head of a British relief mission. He said the relief fund now exceeds £40,000.

Did Czechoslovakia originally want the Sudetenland?—a historical inquiry: Page 6.

Japan Starts Land Attack In Canton Region

Troops in South China aim to cut Hankow supplies and crush anti-Tokyo center.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 12—Japan's war in China took a most significant southward shift today with the announcement that Japanese troops had landed on the South China coast early this morning evidently aiming at Canton as an ultimate objective.

Besides widening the scope of hostilities, this campaign may have important international consequences, since it brings large Japanese forces into close proximity with the British and French colonial possessions of Hong Kong and Indo-China.

Even if serious clashes are avoided the occupation of Canton will be a crushing economic blow to Hong Kong which depends largely on the import and export trade of South China, and profited heavily last year from the diversion of much trade from Shanghai and the lively transit and trade in munitions. The main objective of the Japanese drive appears to be the cutting of the Canton Hankow Railway, which is by far the most important source of munitions imported for the Chinese armies. The line has been intensively bombed throughout the past year, but this has only occasionally interrupted, without stopping, transportation.

Second Objective

A second objective is the reduction of Canton, always considered a stronghold of anti-Japanese feeling and now the sole remaining Chinese outlet to the ocean.

A third objective is perhaps to show the Chinese that Japan is unconcerned about British and French objections to spreading large scale hostilities to this part of China.

All information regarding the number of troops and the precise place of landing has been withheld with typical Japanese military secretiveness. It is officially stated, however, that the landing was effected "almost without casualties," which is considered highly encouraging in view of the risk of landing operations in the face of an enemy.

Chinese Side

This correspondent recently saw the Chinese side of the new front when visiting Canton. The City, negligibly fortified, gave an impression of being almost unprotected against air raids. The main defense force consists of some 80,000 Kwangtung Provincial troops under General Yu Han-mo, which may be reinforced from neighboring Kwangsi Province. There is also a peasant militia, armed with rifles, numbering about half a million, which is supposed to harass the invaders with guerrilla tactics.

Governor Wu Teh-chen and other officials, who were interviewed, made no extravagant claims of ability to hold Canton indefinitely against a Japanese attacking force provided with superior equipment, but they professed confidence that the Japanese would pay dearly for all ground gained.

Launching a drive against Canton before Hankow can be taken is in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

State-by-State Analysis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Here is the set-up by States where significant contests impend—always remembering that the wise political analyst hedges his estimates with many reservations:

State	Governor	Senator
California	Olson (D) ahead	Downey (D) ahead
Connecticut	Close, with chance of Republican victory*	Close, with chance of Republican victory*
Idaho	Republican victory possible but improbable	Republican victory possible but improbable
Illinois	No election	Lucas (D) ahead
Indiana		Van Nuys (D) ahead
Iowa	Wilson (R) ahead**	Gillette (D) ahead, but Dickinson (R) possible*
Kansas	Close race, with edge to Huxman (D)*	Reed (R) ahead**
Maryland	O'Connor (D) ahead	Tydings (D) ahead
Massachusetts	Saltonstall (R) ahead**	No election
Michigan	Fitzgerald (R) possible*	No election
Minnesota	Stassen (R) ahead**	No election
Missouri	No election	Clark (D) ahead
New Hampshire	Republican re-election likely	Tobey (R) ahead**
New Jersey	No election	Barbour (R) possible*
New York	Lehman (D) ahead	Wagner (D) and Mead (D) ahead
North Dakota		Nye (R) barely ahead
Ohio	Bricker (R) ahead**	Bulkley (D) ahead, but* Taft (R) possible
Oregon	Close. Hess (D) vs. Sprague (R)*	Close. Mahoney (D) vs. Holman (R)
Pennsylvania	Jones (D) ahead, but close race with James (R)	Davis (R) ahead of Earle (D)
South Dakota	Republican re-election	Gurney (R) ahead**
Washington	No election	Bone (D) ahead
Wisconsin	3-way split, *Republicans have chance	3-way split, *Republicans have chance

**Means States in which Republican gains seem probable.
*Means States in which Republican gains are reasonably possible.

Roosevelt Says Navy Budget Will Increase $150,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The biggest annual increase in the United States armaments budget in a decade is indicated for the coming fiscal year by President Roosevelt's candid disclosure here that naval expenditures will increase by at least $150,000,000 and an accompanying suggestion that the Army will probably also obtain a comparative increase in its budget cut.

From what the President said at his press conference yesterday afternoon, and what is known of budget discussion trends behind the scenes, a total jump of anywhere from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 is anticipated by experts in the national defense budget—a general decision which has been ratified by the White House following the European crisis over Czechoslovakia.

The development does not qualify the hopes still cherished in some State Department circles that the fluidity which the Munich settlement has brought into the European situation may lead to increasing stability and ultimately to disarmament. That hope is still alive and Mr. Roosevelt is understood to share it himself to the extent of being prepared to carry the United States into any disarmament move which might be undertaken.

But at the same time it indicates the widespread skepticism which prevails as to the substantial value to world peace of the Munich settlement and, even more cogently here, the growing conviction in military circles that Munich is likely to in-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Gain for GOP Is Expected At November Polls

Survey of elections in nation points to modest Republican advance but no landslide.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—What is the national political tally sheet, with the most important mid-term election in many years less than a month away? Here are conclusions and estimates culled from a nation-wide survey on the spot, and from the best reports on areas not visited. Political prophecy is dangerous, but readers may be interested in knowing how the winds are blowing. Of course, the expert weathermen may be wrong, and the winds may shift.

In general, it must be emphasized, local conditions and the abilities of local candidates dominate this year's elections. The outcome will be used in their own ways by both major parties nationally: certain probable Republican victories will doubtless hearten the GOP, while other Democratic successes will be used as proof that the New Deal is not breaking up. But such interpretations must be accepted with caution, because of the importance of local men and issues. Thus, in most States where Republican gains are indicated, it will be because the party has advanced strong candidates, not necessarily because there is a shift to the GOP. And numerous Democratic victories will be through candidates who are somewhat critical of Roosevelt policies, but are strong in their own districts.

Chances of Election

The chances of election of four new Republican Governors are better than even, in Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Ohio. Five others in Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, Oregon, and Wisconsin are possible.

The chances of election of three new Republican Senators are better than even, in Kansas, New Hampshire, and South Dakota. Four others—in Connecticut, Iowa, New Jersey, and Ohio are possible.

From these probabilities and possibilities, it would appear that five or six new Republican Governors are indicated, and four or five new Republican Senators. For, if all the probabilities win, two or three of the possibilities ought to come through.

The foregoing table covers the 22 States where significant elections impend. It leaves out 23 Southern and Western States where results are foregone conclusions, and three Eastern States where no significant contests occur.

Republican Encouragement

As for the House of Representatives, the turnover in Senators and Governors indicates that there will be a substantial increase in Republican representatives, and current nonpartisan estimates are around 45 or 50. The Democrats privately concede almost that many, and Republican claims rise optimistically as high as 75 or 80. But 50 seems nearest the mark.

The general prospects, therefore, show cause for modest but real encouragement among the Republicans, but by no means the national overturn which historically has often come midway in a President's second term. However, the effects of the overturn may be more striking than the actual Republican gains for, included among the probable Democratic victors, sometimes in the place of Republicans who might otherwise have won, are numerous more-or-less anti-Roosevelt Democrats. In their numbers are several "purgees" who were actually opposed by the National Administration.

They are stronger candidates in most instances than New Dealers would have been, for in the North or West they get some votes that otherwise might have been Republican. And their attitude in Congress may be just as critical and damaging to the Administration as that of outright Republicans.

AFL Asserts Independence On Policies of Roosevelt

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 12—The outstanding fact of this year's convention of the American Federation of Labor, as analyzed by leaders, is the definite determination of the AFL to work out its own policies regardless of President Roosevelt.

In the field of politics this independence found a degree of expression in the emphatic reaffirmation of the policy of nonpartisanship just before an election.

At the same time the convention voted to:

1. Reject completely the idea of a class labor party.
2. Withdraw all AFL support from the American Labor Party in New York City and State.
3. Pull out entirely from participation in any political organization promoted by the other wing of the labor movement, the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The most positive exhibit of the AFL's wish to shape its own internal affairs was of course shown in its earlier unwillingness to carry out what many here regarded as the wish of President Roosevelt that the Federation make some new concession for peace with the CIO.

Politically the CIO has been closer to the New Deal than the AFL. The CIO's interest in partisan politics has been greater, sometimes extending to the promotion of independent city workingmen's tickets and in New York to the formation of a labor party.

While not always backing New

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Lighting the Sky by Radio With an Artificial Aurora

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—A new use for radio, to light the sky 50 miles overhead as brightly as the full moon does, is proposed in Nature, British official Science Journal, which has just arrived here.

The new light would be an artificial aurora. A single radio station could cover a patch of sky 60 miles in diameter with this light. It would illuminate country roads as well as ordinary lighting systems would and could be used anywhere.

Two radio stations, WLW, of the Crossley Radio Corporation at Cincinnati, and RV-1 at Moscow, already have the power to make the preliminary tests, says the author of the proposal, Dr. V. A. Bailey, of the University of Sydney.

Both stations are 500 kilowatts. The next highest power in the United States is 50 kilowatts. The two stations, Dr. Bailey explains, would be able to produce small auroras. But, he adds, a million kilowatts, a power not out of reach, would light ten thousand square kilometers of sky equal to the full moon.

This lighting would be directly overhead and to a radius of 30 miles around the station. The principles of the new light are already in operation in laboratories, Dr. Bailey says.

One is the glow discharge lamp. Without wires or current, if placed in an electrical field, it gives a brilliant light from gas in the bulb which becomes "excited" by electricity.

The other principle is that of building up vibration by oscillation, like a child's swing that goes higher with each push.

Dr. Bailey says that if properly chosen radio waves are sent up against the ionized layer of air, known as the "E layer" which reflects broadcasting signals around the world, the air itself would glow the same as the gas-filled laboratory lamp.

This is because the peculiar "E layer" contains free electrons which Dr. Bailey says are known to be gyrating at a fixed rate. If the radio beam is timed to synchronize with these gyrations, he declares, the electrons will speed up enough to emit light.

A supporting fact is that the light of laboratory glow discharge lamps has been fairly well identified as the same as the aurora.

New Jersey Relief Costs Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12—New Jersey relief costs for 1938 will be about $10,000,000 above the $14,000,000 appropriated by the legislature last spring, according to the report which Director Arthur Mudd of the State Financial Assistance Commission has ready today to submit to the lawmakers when they reconvene Monday night. The session is for the specific purpose of considering ways and means of financing the aid which cost the State $15,000,000 during the first eight months of the year.

Mr. Mudd's earlier estimate of relief costs had been $16,000,000, although he made it clear that an accurate forecast was impossible. The $14,000,000 fund set up called for $4,000,000 from the municipalities and diversions from various State accounts. All of the anticipated revenues were not forthcoming, however.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1938

Tillers of the Soil	3
Girl Scouts Convention	4
The Home Forum	7
Godliness—A Human Necessity (With French Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Movies of Moment	11
Shopping Column	11
Sports Page	12
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	13
Financial Page	14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Weekly Magazine Section

Merit System Gains and Losses	1-2
The "Fix" That Corrupts	3
Biggest, Oldest, Highest	4
The Dragon Stirs	5
Honor to the Tinker's Son	6
The Vicious Circle: Magazine Editorial	7
It Won't Be Long Now	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Sun Spot Reported 130,000 Miles Long

DELAWARE, Ohio (AP)—One of the largest spots ever to be seen on the sun was reported Oct. 11 by Dr. J. Allen Hynek of Perkins Observatory of Ohio Wesleyan and Ohio State Universities.

Dr. Hynek said it was roughly 130,000 miles long and 35,000 miles wide.

This Changing World

Czechoslovakia as Hero—Another Nation Joins Finland in the Special Esteem Of the Average American—How to Express It

By H. B. Elliston

Nations as well as individuals can become heroes, and it is obvious from the correspondence columns of many American newspapers, I think, that Czechoslovakia has been admitted to a niche in the American Hall of Heroes.

The last country to be a hero nation to Americans was Finland. Every war-debt pay day little Finland is hailed as the only war-debt payer. Nothing can detract from Finland's achievement, least of all the fact that Finland had no war debt to pay. What it maintained was the service on post-war debts. Nevertheless the accolade remains firmly attached to Finland's sturdy shoulders. Truth is pedestrian when a rumor or a catch phrase gets a head start.

Still Finland's example deserves applause. The manner in which this latest Scandinavian country (it has now joined the loose Scandinavian bloc) kept up payments on its external debt and actually paid off the great proportion of it was truly heroic. It was done by pulling in the Finnish belt to an extent that no other nation would have tolerated. I gained some measure of the Finnish sacrifice on my visit to the northern countries last summer, and noted down the story in the adjacent news columns.

For months Americans discussed how they could express their esteem of Finland in some tangible form. Revision of the honored debt came to be regarded as the best way of doing it. As I recall, the Administration implied that, if Finland cared to send a debt commission to America, it would obtain a substantial modification of the indebtedness. But the commission never came. I heard why when I got to Finland. Finland was the first debtor to compose the war or post-war debts to America, and it got the least generous terms. The terms became easier in proportion to the tardiness of the debtors. Mightn't the same procedure happen again? was the question in the Finnish mind, and so Finland still is waiting to find out what will happen to all the war debts and post-war debts.

Newspapers are running suggestions for honoring Czechoslovakia as a hero. Adulation partakes of much the same melange of understanding and misunderstanding as in the case of Finland. The State had always been a danger spot. As James Truslow Adams said the other day, the more far-seeing at the Versailles conference foresaw trouble when boundaries of the new State were rounded out to cover the whole of the Sudetens, despite Masaryk's own objection. Mr. Adams calls the old Czechoslovakia "synthetic." Moreover, Czechoslovakia framed its foreign policy in accordance with the French idea of a cordon sanitaire around Germany. And the Federal system which now has been adopted for the shrunken state should have been adopted for the entire mosaic many years ago.

With all these reservations, however, Czechoslovakia is entitled to the special place it has obtained in American affections. Not only because it is the underdog; but because of its restraint in time of adversity. Without this restraint Europe might have been plunged into a holocaust. The service which the people of Czechoslovakia have rendered to civilization is incalculable. All countries are its debtors, and everybody is wondering, as a consequence, how he can express his sense of obligation.

As in the case of Finland, however, tangible forms so far suggested are not very feasible, to say the least. For instance, Dr. William A. Neilson, President of Smith College, suggests lower import duties for Czechoslovakia. But this would undermine Secretary Hull's principle of commercial relations among the nations. Mr. Hull is preaching an end to favors in commercial relations as a necessary foundation of world peace.

It may be argued that lower duties could be applied to Czech specialties without damage to Mr. Hull's most-favored-nation clause. That is, the duty on a certain Czech product could be reduced to all importers, but, since Czechoslovakia is the principal supplier, the benefit would inure to Czechoslovakia only. Czechoslovakia doubtless would pick on women's shoes. But it so happens that, under the most-favored-nation clause, the benefit in the American market would inure also to Czechoslovakia's chief competitor, Japan. And Japan is hardly a hero to the average American.

In trade a much better reward for Czechoslovakia would be to strive still more zealously to extend the Hull theory of world trade. It is one of the few working principles left of universalism. It cannot be exclusive; it cannot be ideological; and one would like to see it extended to Germany as soon as there is any sign of retreat from Germany's barter form of foreign trade. That would be as good a guaranty as any of Czechoslovakia's preservation as a state. And it is the Czech future that must now be oppressing the Czechs, not the form of a reward for their services. Moreover, the country requires the maximum assistance in handling its refugee problem.

Texas Governor Gasps As Four Refuse Pension

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Gov. James V. Allred gasped when he opened his mail and read:

"Governor take our names off the pension roll. We are able to take care of ourself."

It was signed by four residents of Bastrop County.

In the Boston Section:

Gloucester celebrates opening of great new fish pier.

Boston crowds turn out for Columbus Day celebrations.

Bluenose and Thebaud start postponed race.

Norwood voters back Town Manager, oust three Selectmen.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Japan Lands Troops Near Canton

(Continued from Page 1)

terpreted here as proof that Japan is sufficiently strong to wage two major campaigns independently.

W. H. Chamberlin

Little Resistance Met

HONG KONG, Oct. 12 (AP)—Japan's new South China Army, estimated at 30,000 to 50,000 men, was reported moving steadily inland from Bias Bay today against little or no Chinese resistance.

Brought into Bias Bay, just northeast of Hong Kong, in more than 60 transports and landed through a blast of naval guns, this new army included a brigade of marines began marching toward the vital railway that brings supplies from Canton to beleaguered Hankow.

After the actual landing at Hachung, the Japanese moved to a highway running southwest to intersect the Canton-Kowloon Railway midway between Canton and Hong Kong.

The railway extends north from Kowloon, in the Hong Kong district, about 20 miles west of Hachung.

By cutting it the Japanese hoped to dominate the Canton River mouth and thus stop supplies from Canton.

The Japanese backed their landing by sending their air forces over Kwangtung Province in the most extensive series of bombing raids South China has seen since last December.

Dispatches from Canton said a total of 137 Japanese planes took part in the raids, which struck at several vital points, and that civilian casualties were believed to be heavy.

Informed military observers pointed out that at least three Chinese divisions had been stationed in the Bias Bay area as a first defense against invasion. The observers expressed surprise consequently at the apparent ease with which the Japanese landed. Some, however, thought it likely the defenders were waiting until the Japanese were out of the protective range of their naval guns, under whose heavy shelling the landing was effected.

Coincidental with the invasion, a statement was issued under the signature of the "Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force of Japan to South China" through the Japanese consulate here.

It declared the Chinese National Government still was "indulging in the illusion of a war of resistance against Japan" and that "such circumstances have obliged the Imperial Japanese Government to dispatch a large expeditionary force to operate in Kwantung Province (of which Canton is the capital), the base of anti-Japanese and pro-Communist China."

The manifesto said the purpose was to "bring China to an earlier disillusionment" and promised forgiveness for Chinese soldiers who surrendered.

"What the Empire of Japan wants of China," it added, "is nothing but that China will come to a realization of her mistakes committed in the past and give up her national policy of resistance against Japan and co-operation with the Communist International. . . ."

An influx of new war refugees carting and carrying their belongings brought definite evidence that the war has been brought to the doorstep of this British Colony 60 miles southeast of Canton.

Frontier police were reinforced by two companies of Middlesex regiments who helped put the refugees into large concentration camps, enclosed by barbed wire, where they will be fed by the Hong Kong Government.

Of direct concern to Hong Kong was the fact that the new Japanese invasion threatened to interfere with the Hong Kong food supplies and block the colony if the railroad to the interior were cut.

Isolation of Hankow Sought As Japanese Intensify Drive

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12 (AP)—Japanese forces launched today a final, giant pincer offensive designed to capture Hankow and smash Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

A new Japanese expeditionary force, estimated between 30,000 and 50,000 mechanically well-equipped men supported by naval and air units, landed at Bias Bay a few miles north of Hong Kong.

Their plan was to sever communications between Hong Kong and Canton, the last big Chinese coastal city, or between Canton and Hankow, General Chiang's provisional and military capital.

Fulfillment of the scheme would mean cutting off vitally needed defense munitions.

Far in the interior the Japanese intensified their drives against Hankow from the north and west, and were reported to have cut the northern railway communication with Hankow by capturing Sinyang, 100 miles north of the capital.

The new South China campaign was considered certain to force the Chinese to utilize Cantonese forces to defend their home province and make it impossible for them to reinforce General Chiang in Hankow.

Japanese Positions

These were the Japanese positions:

1. From Sinyang invading units were starting a 100-mile offensive down the Peiping-Hankow Railway through heavily defended mountainous terrain.

2. Fighting through mountains northeast of Hankow, aiming at Macheng, Hupeh Province city that commands highways to Hankow, 51 miles away.

3. At Kichun, Yangtze River town captured on Oct. 7 when town defenders were reported killed. It is 80 miles downstream from Hankow.

4. Attacking Yangsin, about 80 miles southeast of Hankow. Its occupation, considered imminent, would facilitate cutting the Hankow-Canton Railway south of Hankow.

5. Attempting to smash stubborn Chinese defenses along the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway in Kiangsi Province, and through the Hwalingshan or Flowery Forest Mountains toward Changsha, Hunan Provincial Capital 185 miles southwest of Hankow.

Fighting was severe on all these fronts, but was heaviest at Yangsin where the Japanese have been trying for 79 days to crack the Chinese lines, and on the Teian front.

Japanese Deny Defeat

At Teian, 35 miles south of Kiukiang on the 90 mile Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway and 130 miles southeast of Hankow, the Chinese maintained they not only were holding the invaders after 10 weeks of fighting, but administered a stinging defeat before recapturing Mahuiling, a strategic pass north of Teian.

Japanese Army spokesmen said reports of a Chinese victory near Teian were false. Previous advices from General Chiang's Hankow headquarters said 20,000 Japanese were killed there.

Japanese reports this afternoon said reinforced Chinese troops outside Yangsin suffered heavy casualties when trapped between Japanese entrenched on the south bank of the Fu River and others in mountains farther north.

She Pioneered in Temperance

Painted by Karl A. Buehr

Frances E. Willard as a Girl

This portrait of the great WCTU leader was painted from a daguerreotype taken of her just after she left college.

Paris Abandons Munich 'Honors'; Criticism Grows

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—Neither "Neville Chamberlain Street" nor "Thirtieth of September Avenue" will appear in Paris this year.

In the enthusiasm accompanying the signing of the four-power "Peace of Munich," the Paris Municipal Council proposed both of the names for streets. Sept. 30 was the day Premier Edouard Daladier returned home from Munich in triumph to receive the greatest ovation accorded anyone here since Charles A. Lindbergh's flight in 1927.

Yesterday both proposals were withdrawn. Their abandonment characterized the change of French public opinion about the "Peace of Munich," which has been criticized increasingly by press and politicians.

Duff Cooper Reproved

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, who resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty because he disagreed with Prime Minister Chamberlain's Peace of Munich policy, discovered yesterday his constituents did not approve his action.

A committee of his electors, after hearing Mr. Duff Cooper, announced it was in "complete agreement with the actions of the Premier and the policy of the Government."

The committee deferred decision, however, as to whether to accept Mr. Duff Cooper as its candidate for the next general election. The former Admiralty head sits in the House of Commons for the largely Conservative St. George's division of Westminster.

Natives Loyal to Britain

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika, Oct. 12 (AP)—Natives carrying posters expressing loyalty to Britain marched through the streets of this former German East Africa colony today to demonstrate against any transfer of the mandated territory to Germany.

At Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa, a group of citizens and Members of Parliament agreed to a united front against any move to hand colonies back to Germany.

Recently there has been agitation in parts of Southwest Africa for a plebiscite on return to Germany.

College Girls See Early Portrait Of Frances Willard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — A girlish Frances E. Willard, not much older than today's university girls who live in the new dormitory named for her at Northwestern University, is presented in a portrait painted by Karl A. Buehr especially for this hall.

Mr. Buehr used as a model a daguerreotype taken when the world-famous temperance and suffrage leader was just beginning her career, at the age of 21. The National WCTU, which she helped to organize, loaned the picture for this purpose.

Many portraits of Miss Willard are to be found about the land, hanging in schools and halls, but all show her as a mature woman. This one portrays her as the impulsive, red-haired girl just out of college, beginning a teaching career which led her into activities aimed for the good of all nations. The portrait has an air of vivacity about it and is regarded as achieving its purpose, that of causing the young women of today to think of Frances Willard as having been a vigorous young person like themselves, alert to conditions of her day and eager to right wrongs. The painting is warm in color, showing the auburn-haired girl in a soft green dress.

The portrait is the gift to the dormitory of Alpha Phi, an international women's fraternity, which claimed Miss Willard as a member. Joining the fraternity at Syracuse University, which had given her an honorary degree, Miss Willard became active in the college organization some years after her graduation from college and was eventually elected president. The present grand president of the fraternity, Miss Dorothy Kernohan of Toronto, Canada, came here for the unveiling of the portrait recently.

Mr. Buehr, the artist, is an instructor at the school of the Art Institute of Chicago and is known as a painter of portraits.

Hoax Suspected In Benes Telegram On Glasgow Honor

GLASGOW, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Scottish Nationalist Association believes a joker was responsible for a telegram that former President Benes of Czechoslovakia would be the Association's candidate for the rectorship of Glasgow University.

William Powell, Scottish journalist, announced yesterday that Dr. Benes has accepted an invitation to seek the post, honorary and without salary.

The Czechoslovak Legation in London subsequently issued a denial and said Dr. Benes had "not even considered the invitation yet."

The Nationalists thereupon explained they received a telegram from London that Dr. Benes had accepted but that "we now believe this communication may be a hoax on the part of some opposition clubs."

The Nationalists still are hoping that Dr. Benes will give his acceptance, however.

Japan Seeks Loan For Plane Plant

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Vice Admiral Kenji Maebara, retired commander of the Japanese Fleet and former chief of the Air Force, announced Oct. 11 that his country wants to borrow up to $45,000,000 to establish an aviation corporation in Mukden, Manchukuo, to manufacture American-type commercial planes.

The project, he said, would be backed by the Governments of Japan and Manchuria. Efforts will be made to obtain the loan on credit by floating stock.

Already the Admiral and his Chief Engineer, Y. Kitawura, have visited the Boeing plant at Seattle, Wash., and the Douglas, North American and Lockheed factories here. He plans to leave for the East Oct. 13, stopping for other inspections at Wichita, Kan., Detroit, Hartford, Conn., and at several cities in New Jersey.

The large sum is needed to cover capital building outlays, as well as purchase of tools and equipment and the contracting of trained engineers and mechanics, he explained. He said monetary drain of the Chinese war has reduced Japan's investment power.

The Admiral said the planes must be convertible into wartime equipment. Present plans, however, are purely commercial, he added.

British Advised to Leave

CANTON, China, Oct. 12 (AP)—The British Consul in Canton today advised British women and children to leave as a new Japanese expeditionary force landed at nearby Bias Bay.

It was understood about 40 British subjects and several Americans would leave tomorrow.

The populace generally was calm. Military authorities were secretive about defense preparations, but it was reported the Chinese planned to construct a barrier across the Canton River.

France Steps Up Arms Budget

The News

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—The French Cabinet authorized Premier Edouard Daladier today to spend an extra 2,000,000,000 francs (about $52,000,000) for national defense in the few remaining months of this year.

To the Premier as War Minister was allotted 1,42,000,000 francs (about $38,340,000) for the Army and to Navy Minister César Campinchi 887,000,000 francs for the sea forces.

The appropriations were the first evidence of the Government's determination to push French rearmament after the Munich Peace of Sept. 30.

National defense expenditures previously allotted by Parliament for 1938 totalled 25,945,000,000 francs (about $674,570,000).

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—For the third time since taking office last April, Premier Daladier has received extensive decree powers, mainly for the purpose of righting French finances and for coping with the huge deficit, which at present is more than 15,000,000,000 francs (about $405,000,000).

The decree privileges under which the Daladier Government has been working were granted by Parliament last June. In view of the critical state of the finances, however, aggravated by the political tension in Europe during September, the Premier on Oct. 4 called for an extension of his powers. The first demand was for decree powers until Dec. 13, but to avoid storms in the Chamber, the demand was reduced and the exceptional powers have now been granted until Nov. 15, which will give Parliament a further say over the disposition of the budget when it reassembles the following day.

The actual measures contemplated by the Premier for the immediate future are expected to be divulged immediately before the Senate elections of Oct. 25. The Government, however, is maintaining the strictest secrecy as to the nature of its new measures.

Deficit Growing

In a speech before the Senate at the end of September, Abel Gardey, reporter for the Senate's Finance Committee, said that the Treasury's deficit was rapidly growing. He added that the Government had borrowed 10,490,000,000 francs from the Bank of France in September alone. M. Gardey went on to say that "the financial problem is no longer a simple technical problem" and expressed the belief that the Premier's powers must extend to nearly every phase of national life.

Despite M. Gardey's gloom, however, French finances have improved somewhat under the almost despotic powers vested in the Premier. Some 19,000,000,000 francs of capital that had escaped from the country during the past two years of uncertainty has been brought back, to the signal benefit of industry. The difficulty was brought on again, however, by the September crisis when war preparations let the Government in for an expenditure of nearly 12,000,000,000 francs instead of the expected 4,500,000,000 francs. Nevertheless the extra expense was as far as possible paid for in solid cash.

What new powers M. Daladier will ask is not known. He has promised the Finance Committees of the Chamber and Senate to impose no exchange control, no devaluation, no moratorium on the public debt, no forced conversion of Government bonds, no change in the principle of the 40-hour week and no meddling with the budget.

Three Possibilities

Financial experts declare that these restrictions leave only three possibilities: to revalue the gold of the Bank of France, making a profit of from 30,000,000,000 francs to 40,000,000,000 francs, or to put a tax on capital, or else to float a forced loan.

Were the revaluation of the gold stock resorted to, the Government might change the value of the 56,500,000,000 francs now on hand, and set it at 91,000,000,000 francs, a measure that would merely indicate that the value of the franc had fallen in that proportion.

Technically, the gold stock has been carried at a book value of 43 milligrams of gold to the franc since July, 1937, when the franc was exchanged at about 23 francs to the dollar. Today it takes about 37 francs to buy one dollar and the Government would recognize that circumstance by changing the legal valuation to 26.5 milligrams.

It was in fact the dropping of the value of the franc below the 179 to the pound sterling at which M. Daladier had pledged himself to maintain it when he took office in April, owing to the strained European situation, that caused the Government to realize that severe measures would be necessary to restore the currency to a sound basis.

Were the Government to adopt the device of a revaluation of the gold stock, part of the profit, by agreement with the Bank of France, would have to go to pay back the approximately 28,500,000,000 francs Treasury deficit, which is owing to the Bank.

Production or Economy

Assuming that this device of a paper profit were adopted, there would still remain a deficit, perhaps 12,000,000,000 francs, on the ordinary budget—a deficit that is daily growing. Two solutions were considered by most experts to be open, and both of them were considered full of danger.

The first, increased production, would involve drastic changes in the people's front social reforms, arousing the opposition of the powerful leftist unions.

The second, drastic curtailment of Government expenditures, would challenge the purpose of the whole scheme, since a large part of France's budget is for war preparations, which must be increased if France is to regain its place in Europe.

Foreign Units Leaving Spain From Both Sides in Conflict

BURGOS, Spain, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Spanish Insurgents announced officially today that 12,000 Italian volunteers, serving in the forces of Gen. Francisco Franco, will be returned to Italy. The repatriation is in line with the agreement of Premier Mussolini to call home those Italian soldiers who have served in Insurgent Spain for 18 months.

The announcement represents an increase in the number which were expected to be withdrawn. Previous estimates had put the figure of those with 18 months' service at about 10,000. "Volunteers" on the Insurgent side are variously estimated, some minimum figures being set at 40,000.

Demobilization Awaited

PERPIGNAN, France, Oct. 12 (AP)—Reports from Spanish Government territory said today that the first units of the Government's International Brigade withdrawn from the front were assembled at towns north of Barcelona awaiting demobilization.

The troops, including American and other foreign volunteers which the Spanish Government has announced would be evacuated, were said to be at Gerona and Ripoll.

The volunteers will be sent out of Spain by way of France to return to their respective countries. The number of volunteers to be demobilized in the first lot, or the exact date of demobilization, was not disclosed.

Spanish Government officials said previously that they would be sent home as soon as an international committee arrived. Members of the committee appointed to witness the withdrawal were expected in Perpignan within the next two days.

'Preventive War' Barred

ROME, Oct. 12 (AP)—Italy today warned French and British opponents of Fascism against nourishing hopes of a "preventive war" against Italy and Germany after the Munich accord dismembering Czechoslovakia.

An official "diplomatic information" believed written by Premier Mussolini himself, gave "unconditional approval" to Chancellor Hitler's speech at Saarbrücken, Sunday.

Herr Hitler said Germany wanted peace but continued to rearm because "there are those abroad who do not want peace."

A "preventive war" is wanted, said today's Italian statement, by groups and parties in France and Britain "led everywhere by Jews."

"Now, in timely form, the Führer has directed the attention of the German people and also of the world to the activities of these groups and parties which favor a preventive war against Italy and Germany, and none the less opportunely he made clear that Germany is not letting herself be chloroformed and, it is noted in Rome, neither is Italy.

"Responsible Roman circles point out that mongers of a preventive war now are late. In their blind hate they may still dream of a preventive war, but attempting it would mean for them a supreme risk.

"Against the Italian bloc of 125 millions of men, a block which is increasing its numbers by 1,000,000 per year, against this bloc which has today at its disposal imposing forces and a favorable geo-strategic land, air, and sea position, against this bloc of tightly bound means and spirit nothing could be accomplished."

Japan to Respect Rights

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Prior to the offensive, a Japanese Foreign Office statement said that Tokyo would "respect vested foreign interests."

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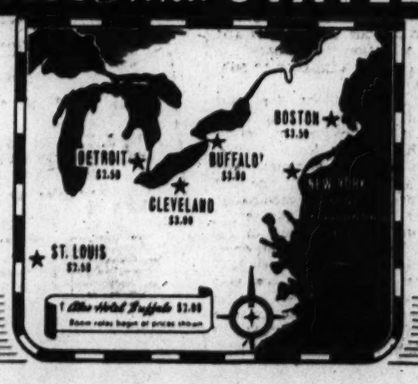

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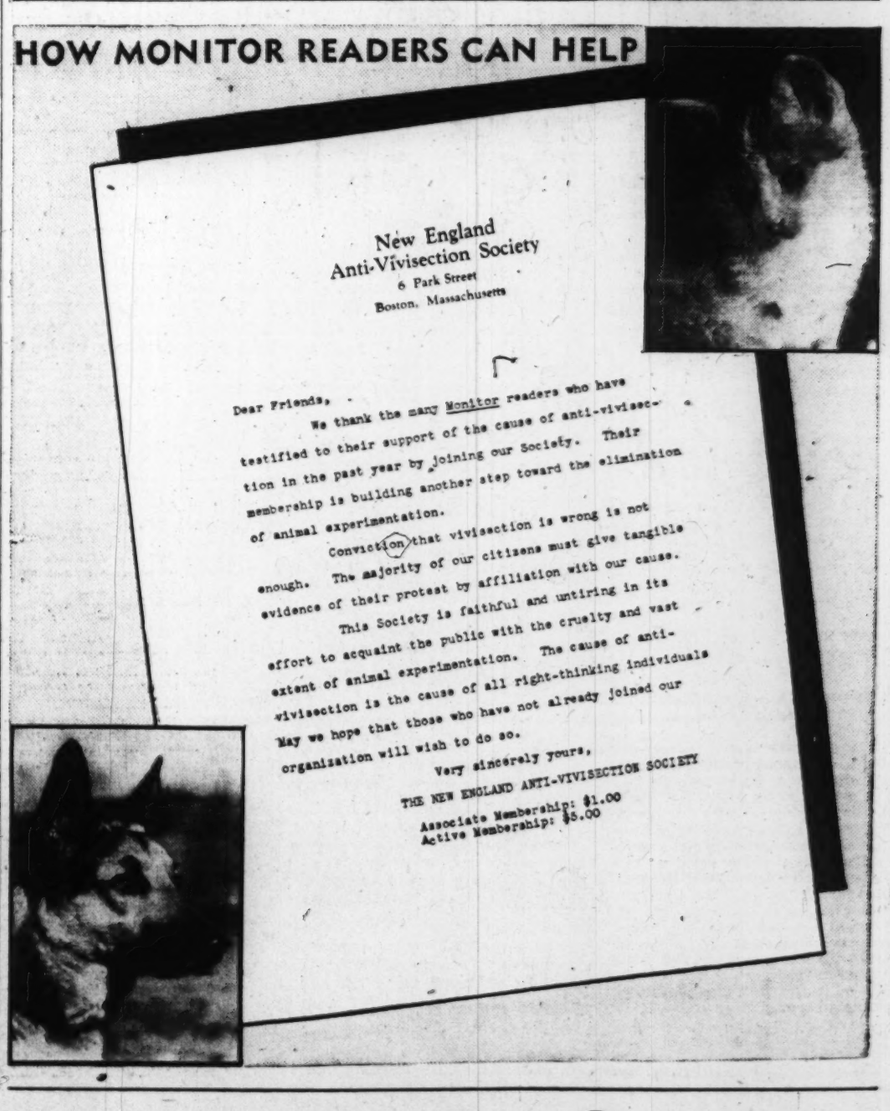

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The Sun Is Their Clock

Kletz from Monkemeyer

From Dawn to Sunset the European Farmer and His Family Toil in the Fields

Tillers of the Soil in Europe Know Nothing of Labor Hours

Tillers of the Soil
First of Four Articles

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—How many of us who eat and drink of the varied fruits of the earth spare a moment's thought for the manifold and strenuous and at the same time pitifully paid labor which made our repast possible?

Up at dawn and hard at it till after sundown with a brief midday break for luncheon is the timetable of the rural worker, during the greater part of the year. There is no factory siren to tell him at a fixed and pre-arranged hour that he may down tools. His working day is conditioned partly by sun, wind, rain, and season and, partly by the needs of the farm animals. Cows waiting to be milked, horses to be fed, know nothing of summer time; planting and reaping seasons like time and tide wait for no man.

Efforts have, however, been made to standardize agricultural working hours in most countries. The method usually adopted is to fix a normal working day for each of the seasons and to regard any extra work as overtime. The hours vary widely from country to country.

Exact figures are not obtainable but such statistics as exist tend to show that there are at least 50,000,000 people working on the land in Europe (excluding Russia) out of a total working population of, say 175,000,000.

Many Women on Farms

About one third of these 50,000,000 are women. A very high proportion consists of families working their own land with or without the help of hired labor. The rest are simply the hired labor, a surprising number of whom never so much as see a piece of money from one year's end to another.

The hired man is very often paid in kind and not much of it at that. He and a large proportion of the small holders together with their wives and daughters make their own clothes from home-spun and home-produced material. Generally the hired man can count on the use of a small plot of land on which to grow food. But at best his is a hard and difficult life with a bare minimum of pleasures and a liberal maximum of discomforts and disappointments. Very often the life of the smallholder, whether owner or tenant is not much better.

In such circumstances the loving care that goes to the cultivation of the vast fields of Europe has about it a quality that brings a gulp to the throat of anyone who will look below the surface. The fact that too often the lion's share of the return goes to someone other than the actual cultivators does not change their regard for the land in which their roots are even more deeply embedded than are the roots of the crops that grow out of it.

The tiny hedge-girt fields of England, the vast open patchwork of cultivated France and the long narrow strips of Central Europe all in their different ways tell how the land is loved. Rarely does anyone try to get as much as possible out of it and put as little as possible back. Do unto the land as ye would that the land should do unto you is a maxim which is incomparably better observed than the biblical injunction which it resembles.

Hold to Primitive Ways

The Peasant in Europe distrusts chemical fertilizers and not only because he cannot afford them. If you take out a living crop you must put back the wherewithal to rebuild the organisms you have removed—such is the underlying though mute reasoning which still governs the greater part of the husbandry of Europe.

From the strictly technical point of view such an attitude may be all wrong, but it has kept Europe's fields fertile for many thousands of years, whereas too many acres in the newer lands have been rendered sterile in a few decades by overexploitation.

So if you travel across Europe you will see peasants, their wives, children and animals toiling from dawn till dusk putting back into the land the fertility they have taken out. Often the fields they cultivate are an hour's journey and more from where they live. The round trip may take them the best part of three hours, so that it needs four or five days solid work for a man and his horse or ox merely to cart the manure for a single one-acre field.

How much quicker it could be done with a motor truck! Yes, but multiply the machines and you lessen the number of animals. No animals, no manure; no manure, poor crops. It is a dilemma which the peasant, apart from the poverty which puts machines mostly right outside his reach, has not yet been able to resolve.

Few Big Owners Now

Big landowners, of course, are able to provide the necessary capital to introduce expensive modern methods but in most countries of Europe the big landowner is today out of fashion. He still exists in states like Poland and Hungary where a semi-feudal system of agriculture has survived the cataclysm of the land reform schemes which have converted vast areas into small holdings during the past 20 years.

The small holder cannot buy costly gear. Sometimes he tries to get around the difficulty by forming co-operative societies, sometimes the Government comes to his help with agricultural credit banks. Soviet Russia, of course, has the collective farm which it thrust down the peasants' throats after destroying the land-owning class entirely. But this solution has found no favor in other countries either among the peasants themselves or among the rulers.

So today it has to be confessed that the problem of the European rural worker is still far from being solved. There is a steady flow of workers from the land and a resulting shortage of agricultural labor in many countries, England, Germany, France among them. This is why thousands of Polish peasants have emigrated to France and why every year there is a seasonal influx of peasant workers into Germany from Poland, Czechoslovakia and even from distant Italy.

Seasonal Migrations

Seasonal migrations from one district to another have long been a feature of most agricultural countries, but the international migration is mostly a post-war development. If it helps to show rulers the folly of the modern urge for self-sufficiency, it will be not at all a bad thing.

Another strange phenomenon of these paradoxical times is the fact that many of the very people who produce Europe's—and indeed the world's—food are on the verge of starvation, even in years of plenty. The investigations of the League Mixed Committee on Nutrition make it quite clear that not even the (socially speaking) most advanced countries can show a clean sheet in this respect.

Generally, the explanation favored in the Committee's report, published last year, is that the lower strata of the rural population is unable for financial reasons to get a balanced diet. They are too often dependent on a single crop, usually maize, potatoes or rye, and the surplus they produce over and above their immediate needs has too low a market value to enable them to buy other foodstuffs.

In addition to the United States, and various colonial areas which are beyond the range of this survey, the League Committee's report gives examples of agricultural mal-nutrition in Sweden, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland. But it is quite certain that this list could have been extended to cover almost every country in Europe.

In every respect and in every country the rural worker is materially speaking on a lower scale than the town worker. His house, pay, amenities, provision for unemployment, disability and old age are all inferior. Often he is hired by the day and is liable to instant dismissal without notice. Sometimes, though more infrequently than formerly, he is hired for such a long period at such poor pay as to be little better than a slave.

"Hiring Fair" Still Exists

But the "hiring fair" at which men and women sell their labor or that of their children for a term of years to the highest bidder still exists in Hungary and elsewhere and even on a small scale in England.

Sometimes, if the rural worker loses his job he loses his home with it because the house in which he lives belongs to his employer. Sometimes, on the other hand, he cannot find a new job because he has a house of his own which he cannot dispose of and so is tied rigidly down to work that is within walking distance. In both cases he is at the mercy of the local employer.

Of course not all rural workers live in such conditions. A number of European countries have already tackled the problem with commendable energy. The co-operative movement particularly in Denmark has brought prosperity to large numbers of small holders. Indeed, to a considerable extent the problem of the small holder who runs his own farm with the aid of his family is in process of being solved in western Europe, though not in eastern Europe.

The class which most needs sympathy and help today is the inarticulate mass of hired rural workers who have so far benefited little from improving standards of living. But at last it looks as though this help and sympathy are to be forthcoming.

Links in Christianity's Chain

Recession in Julian's Reign: Pagan Influences Had Revived During Rule of Constantine's Three Sons in Divided Empire—Christians Forbidden to Teach Grammar and Rhetoric to the Young

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ninth of 56 Articles

With the passing of Constantine, the Empire was divided among his three sons. Apparently but little of the Christianity which their father had espoused found its way into the lives of these sons, if one may judge by their acts. Even while Constantine was Emperor, for purposes of administration, he had provided for the division of his Empire among them, under the title of Augusti, and his two nephews as Caesars. The latter were put to death by one of the sons, Constantius II, who was made ruler of Italy, Gaul, and a part of Africa.

Another brother, Constantine II, received the East, with its center at Constantinople, while the third, Constans, became ruler over Illyria and a portion of Africa. During a dissension which arose between the brothers, this Constantine lost his life, and a little later Constans also passed on, leaving Constantius as the head of the whole Empire. On becoming Emperor, he appointed as Caesar his cousin, Julian, who carried on successful campaigns against the Franks and other pagan tribes. Apparently inspired by his victories, Julian revolted against the Emperor. Constantius took the field against him, but perished before a battle was joined. Immediately Julian was proclaimed Emperor by the legions, and assumed the position of ruler of the Empire in A. D. 361.

At Constantinople, the accession of Julian to the position as Emperor had an immediate influence upon the spread of Christianity, which under the patronage of Constantine had become the religion of the Empire. Although professing Christianity in his youth, Julian at heart was a pagan and immediately took steps to revive the embers of a dying form of pagan worship, which had been smoldering since the persecutions of the early Christians had ceased.

Among the people of the East, as we have seen, there had grown up a new philosophy, termed Neo-Platonism. This school of thought transformed popular pagan worship with its mythology into a type of philosophy, and superimposed upon this foundation certain phases of Christian teaching.

Revival of Old Beliefs

In this renaissance of paganism, mysticism and speculation were united, forming a type of doctrine which captured the minds of many intellectuals of the day. It found many followers and survived until the middle of the sixth century. This Neo-Platonism is a fine example of the uncertainty of intellectualism as a guide to spiritual progress. The very brilliancy of the arguments fascinated and charmed those ready to lend ear to its sophistries.

It was this revival of the old beliefs of paganism superimposed upon a revived Platonism that, as we have seen, influenced Julian away from Christianity, which as a youth he had espoused. The ancient gods and the ideals of his fathers prevailed. The paganism, which he undertook to establish throughout the Empire, in some of its doctrines smacked of Christianity. It exalted a strenuous morality and the necessity of observing the duties of charity. In spite of his support of these apostatic teachings, however, he made no move to persecute the Christians. In fact, he proclaimed religious freedom of every form.

The efforts of Julian, notwithstanding his prominence as Emperor, however, availed little in supplanting the newly-accepted Christian doctrine. In accounting for his position, the theory is advanced that as he was Hellenic in education and outlook, he had accepted Christianity in his youth only because of his fear of his Emperor.

Among his acts to revive pagan worship was the restoration to the pagan temples of the property which under Constantine's rule had been given over to the Church, and to the priests the immunities and privileges which had been given to the Christian clergy. Also, the Emperor recalled those who had been banished for heresy, including Athanasius himself, author and promoter of the doctrine that Jesus was very God. The recalled included even the Donatists, who held that the Holy Church consisted only of holy members, and that these members, and these alone, constituted the true Church.

Showed Favors to Jews

Julian's effort apparently was to break the influence of the Christian religion by stirring up strife and contention among its members. In line with this purpose, he showed favor to the Jews and even began to rebuild the Temple. One of many acts by which Julian hoped to destroy Christianity was by again banishing Athanasius. The Emperor gained little in his major purpose through this. On the contrary, it seemed to stir the old controversy anew, and the battle of ideas between East and West went on for 50 years.

Finally, when at Constantinople the Council of the East met in 381, the Nicene creed, which held that Jesus was very God, was upheld, and Arianism was forbidden in the Empire. But outside it still persisted. The Goths and Vandals who later descended upon Rome espoused the Arian doctrine. It was long before the last remnants of this teaching were eliminated, for its adherents were prone to argue the question even after it was officially forbidden.

Julian also forbade the Christians to teach grammar and rhetoric to the young, thus hoping to check the spread of Christian doctrine. At the same time, into the revived paganism, he undertook to introduce the organization, standards, and charitable practices of the Church. But little favor was found for this strange admixture of doctrine. The old and the new would not mix. The worn-out theories of paganism could not be stemmed upon the growing vine of true spirituality.

The reason is wholly obvious. Christianity accepted and demonstrated the one God, infinite and omnipotent. Paganism, on the other hand, sprang from superstition, belief in gods who had no existence apart from mortal belief. They were mere figments of the imagination. Irritated by the lack of response to his efforts, Julian increased his opposition to Christianity, but with no avail. He saw no mass movement back toward the old methods of worship. After a reign of but two years in which he had carried on successful campaigns against the enemies of the Empire, he perished from a wound received in a campaign against the Persians.

Known as "the Apostate"

In history, Julian is known as "the Apostate," because of renouncing Christianity. His unsuccessful efforts to stem the rising tide of Christian faith and doctrine is but another example of mistaken humans, ignorant of the nature, power, and presence of the one God, striving to find satisfaction, security, and salvation in forms of worship which are based wholly upon ignorance and superstition.

Superstition grows out of belief in powers — evils — that have no existence apart from the imagination of mortals. Christianity, on the other hand, founded upon the Rock, Christ, springs from the knowledge of God taught by Christ Jesus and substantiated by the positive proof of demonstration. It withstood the assaults of paganism because it is founded upon the Rock, Christ. How futile to attempt to withstand the God who is both infinite and omnipotent!

Julian was succeeded by a Christian Emperor, Jovian, who left the Church for the most part to its own control. Athanasius returned from exile and comparative quiet reigned. Jovian was followed in 364 by Valentinian, who, finding the imperial task too heavy, gave to his brother Valens the role of Emperor in the East. The latter came under Arian influence, and he sent Athanasius to exile, the fifth and last of his banishments. And the struggle between the two concepts went on. The battle of ideas which raged about the status of Jesus and his relation to Divinity well illustrates the tenacity of human opinions, when touching one's religious beliefs. And yet Jesus said plainly and distinctly that he was the son of God.

Bullitt Brings Thanks of French To the President

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, returned Oct. 10 with thanks of the French people for President Roosevelt's services in the recent international crisis.

"The French people all, from the highest to the lowest, are thankful to Mr. Roosevelt for his intercession in the crisis," Mr. Bullitt said as he arrived in the Normandie for what he called a "planned vacation."

"I received hundreds of messages from individuals and organizations expressing these thanks," he said.

Another passenger, Alexandre Kerensky, former White Russian Dictator of Russia, said that the democracies of the world now had a breathing spell which would permit them to prepare for peace.

"Let me tell you quite categorically," said Mr. Kerensky, here for a lecture tour, "that Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier, supported by your President, averted a world catastrophe and opened more possibilities for the cause of peace and democracy."

State Vaccinates Boy as Its 'Ward'

CARLISLE, Pa. (AP)—Authorities long at odds with a Blue Ridge Mountain farmer over compulsory vaccination of his son, took legal steps Oct. 11 to end the controversy by making the child a ward of the State, having him inoculated.

J. Boyd Landis, District Attorney of Cumberland County, acting with approval of James H. Thompson of the State Department of Justice, sought a court warrant for the arrest of eight-year-old Eugene Marsh as a "delinquent and neglected minor."

Mr. Landis' petition accused the boy's parents with "neglecting and refusing to provide the medical and surgical attention necessary to qualify Eugene for admission to public schools."

The boy's father, John, for years has fought the law making compulsory the vaccination of school children. He says he fears inoculation might result in blindness, and points to a brother's girl who lost her eyesight after being vaccinated.

Altogether the parent has served 375 days in jail as a result of his opposition. Technically the sentences have been based upon Eugene's failure to attend school. The law says children can't go to school unless they're vaccinated, but the law also says parents shall be punished if their children don't go to school.

Roosevelt Puts Education First

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt declared Oct. 11 that the "real safeguard" of democracy is education.

"Democracy cannot succeed unless those who express their choice are prepared to choose wisely," he said in an open letter, occasioned by the observance of American Education Week Nov. 6-12.

The Chief Executive observed that "the conflict is still sharpening throughout the world" between the democratic political system which "represents Government by freedom of choice exercised by the individual citizens," and the opposing system, in which "individual freedom and initiative are all made subordinate to the totalitarian state."

"In this conflict," he said, "the part which education plays in each ideology is crucial."

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And then the kids came in to eat
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And when they drank their milk they kicked
(Those kids are hard to fool).
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On milk and cream — but then
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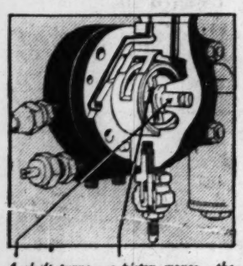

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Safety Drive Turns to Human Elements

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Organized safety's next great offensive, Fred W. Sargent submitted yesterday, would be launched against the human imperfections inimical to individual and public welfare.

Mr. Sargent, President of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, told the Steam Railroad Section of the National Safety Council's silver jubilee convention the cause of accidents should be attacked at the source, "and that source in the largest percentage of cases is found to be in the human system itself."

"Indeed, I have satisfied myself," he continued, "that much of the unrest, and to some extent the unemployment in the land today, is due to such controllable causes, which if corrected would prove to be a great boon to the so-called more abundant life of the whole economic structure."

Outside Activities

To combat mental lapses and physical incapacity in industry Mr. Sargent recommended that employers intensify their interest in what their employees do off duty as well as on duty.

One million railway employees have been saved from disaster by organized safety efforts in the last 25 years, Charles E. Hill, General Safety Agent of the New York Central System, disclosed.

"Had organized safety not been inaugurated among the railroads of this country," he said, "and the record of 1913 continued without either increase or decrease, there would have been, during the succeeding 24 years ending with 1937, approximately 38,000 more employees killed and 960,000 more injured than actually occurred during that time.

"Our efforts have not been confined solely to railway employees, but they have been extended to the public and, as a result, passenger fatalities have been reduced from 350 in 1913 to 15 in 1937, a numerical decrease of 95.7 per cent.

Rail Safety Record

"Of the 15 passengers lost last year, only three were due to train accidents (collisions and derailments) the remaining 12 being due to causes over which the railroads had little if any control."

Facets of the national safety program were disclosed in a swing around the many divisional meetings of the Council's jubilee.

Ralph W. Ellis, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., Safety Council: "Ultimate solution of the bicycle hazard is an adequate legislation which will govern the bicycle, its rider and its equipment in the same manner we now govern motor vehicles.

"The school can help. . . . Suggested plans: bicycle clubs; use of a bicycle safety patrol; a group of bicycle riders to study the accident problem in co-operation with the police; interesting PTA in the problem; poster and essay contests."

A. J. Murphy of Judson Mills, Greenville, N. C., said workers should be penalized for persisting in unsafe practices, as motorists are penalized for violating traffic rules. The penalty? This may be temporary layoff, discharge, warning, monetary fine, demotion or whatever was considered justly commensurate with the circumstances of the accident."

'Two-Price' Farm System Advocated by Vandenberg

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 12 (AP)—Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, yesterday advocated a two-price system for American agriculture—"an American price for American consumption and the world price for unrestricted surplus."

Senator Vandenberg, who has been mentioned as a Republican presidential possibility in 1940, said in an address prepared for a Republican rally, the American farmer is entitled to "complete and non-competitive control" of the domestic consumption.

"The starting point, to deal with the farm problem, is less the size of the crop than the assurance that the portion intended for domestic consumption shall be sold at an American price, commensurate with other American prices, and not under pressure of foreign competition and world prices."

Two-Price System

With the American farmer given the domestic market, he said, "we may then hope to develop the two-price system for agriculture."

Admitting there are "many favorable features of the existing law" Senator Vandenberg said the need is for "open minds in Congress—not closed minds to which only Mr. Henry Wallace and his vast army of policemen hold the key."

He questioned the advisability of a farm program which stressed surplus.

"This everlasting emphasis upon the menace of 'big crops' produces an inevitable psychology which invites depressed prices the moment a big crop is in sight. . . . Yet big crops are not always fatal. Abundance is not yet an automatic sin."

The Michigan Senator reviewed President Roosevelt's court reorganization proposal and said "this raid upon the American system of government was halted by an independent Congress."

Attacks New Deal

"Thereupon President Roosevelt asked the country to destroy the other and last entrenchment. He asked for his own 'yes men' in the House and Senate. Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do or die. He is still asking for them today, men responsive to his conception of personal government by executive decree for our United States."

Criticizing concentration of executive authority, he said "if we are to remain a democracy, this is more power than a good man should want or a dangerous man should have."

Senator Vandenberg assailed what he called the Administration "war on business."

"The American system of free enterprise has been throttled in its own house. And that is one of the chief reasons why we still have more than 10,000,000 unemployed."

He called for a stop to "jitterbug arithmetic" and said "you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, even with the benefit of a fireside chat; and you can't build a solvent prosperity around an insolvent treasury."

Road Building Presents Problems in Canada

Highways Are Costly but the Dominion Finds That They Pay

Top: Rock Cut, four miles south of Powassan. Center: View from top of cut looking south, five miles north of Soward Lake. Bottom: Four-lane Middle Road between Toronto and Hamilton.

Canada Finds Missing Links in Highways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Informal discussion between Washington and British Columbia as to the advantage of extending the Pan-American highway to Alaska has focussed public attention on the need for closing up several gaps in the Dominion's road routes.

First in importance in Canadian eyes is the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway. Until it is finished Canadians cannot travel by motor from coast to coast without detouring hundreds of miles through foreign territory. If the motorist prefers not to cross the international border he must ship his car by steamer from Sault Ste. Marie to the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of the Great Lakes, a distance of approximately 250 miles; and, when he reaches the Rockies, again have his car transported, this time by train, to circumnavigate the Big Bend of the Columbia River. Both gaps are steadily closing, however, and probably will be spanned in 1939. The wider (on the north shore of Lake Superior) has been reduced to well under 100 miles, and in British Columbia less than a dozen miles remain to be built.

Of perhaps equal interest to British Columbia is the hooking up of the coast cities of Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The highway, of which the Caribou Trail is a part, now extends 830 miles north to Hazelton—only 177 miles from Prince Rupert. The proposed Pan-American Highway would continue due north from Hazelton to Fairbanks, Alaska, a distance of 1,200 miles, thus opening up the northern half of British Columbia and bisecting Yukon Territory.

"Missing Roads"

In Alberta the Peace River country is still longing for highway egress to the Pacific, and in Manitoba the thriving trading town of The Pas is still unable to motor south to Winnipeg or west to Prince Albert or to any points except neighboring mining towns. In Ontario, at present, no highways connect with the shores of Hudson or James bays. The nearest contact that this great inland sea has to a road is at Cochrane, 186 miles away.

Although Canada has nearly 450,000 miles of highways of all kinds, these scrawl across only the southern portions of all Provinces excepting the Maritime Provinces. The vast bulk of the Dominion, being sparsely settled, is entirely roadless, and the miners, fur-traders, Mounted Police, and Indians must do their travel by air or water. It will be a long time before roads run north of latitude 55 in Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec and they may never reach up the Northwest Territory boundary at 60, even though some sizeable mining towns may spring up.

The cost of road-building in this heavily ribbed and rivered wilderness is almost prohibitive. Even in the middle and lower areas, where the increase in business and tourist traffic demands highways, road-building often requires engineering skill of the highest order. In Ontario, for instance, R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways, referring to the trials of the engineer, declares that "no heavier work has ever been undertaken than that at present under way between North Bay and Latchford, some 100 miles in distance, where the Province is seeking to break through a mountainous barrier of the hardest rock we have ever encountered." All last winter and spring the work continued and will continue again this winter, "if funds are available," he adds.

Construction Difficulties

"In other areas we are fighting our way through swamps, across semi-bottomless muskegs, blasting and filling, hastening consolidation that surfaces, even of a temporary kind, may be placed at the earliest possible date."

Ontario has 75,000 miles of road of all kinds (second only to Saskatchewan), 17,000 of which are in Northern Ontario—called "northern" only because it lies north of the thickly settled areas. In the case of the section of the Trans-Canada Highway in the Province and roads built under Dominion relief measures the cost is shared equally with the Dominion. In the southern part of the Province the municipalities and the Province co-operate, practically all work on secondary roads being undertaken on a 50-50 basis. All other roads, including the King's Highways or trunk roads are financed 100 per cent by the Province.

Problems of Frost

While the Provinces have been guided to a large extent by road-building developments in the United States they have problems that do not apply south of the border. One of these is due to the effects of heavy frosts. Despite increasing the weights of all pavements the roads continue to heave and twist during two months of the year, slowing down traffic and increasing maintenance costs. In muskeg country the roads are likely to settle. In mountainous country there is the danger of rock slides, and in flat open country even snow fences and planted trees do not always protect the road from drifts. Scarcely a winter passes without long sections of a highway being blocked temporarily by snow, despite the use of every known snow-fighting device.

However, Canada finds it "pays," no matter how high capital expenditure and upkeep, to build roads and more roads. It is estimated that the tourist traffic alone meets the cost many times over. Apart from this, Canada's mounting figures in motor-car registration—an increase of 1,300 per cent since 1915 in Ontario alone—is forcing road development beyond the imagination of the most progressive authorites and paying for it in licenses, taxes, and accelerated business and pleasure. In the case of the great national and provincial parks roads are a first necessity, and no matter how costly their building the taxpayer meets the bills with equanimity.

U. S. Grants Pennsylvania Funds for Tunnel Highway

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 11 (AP)—The Federal Government made available today $61,000,000 in loans and grants to Pennsylvania for a tunnel highway from the Capital City to Pittsburgh—a four-lane, 162-mile stretch called "the longest toll road in the nation."

The pledge competed the last financial transaction needed to start construction calculated to give work to 22,000 men for many months.

Walter A. Jones, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission created to handle the project, said the RFC loaned the State $35,000,000 and the PWA provided an outright grant of $26,100,000.

Bonds bearing 3¼ per cent interest will be issued by the Commonwealth to the RFC for the loan.

Tolls, now reckoned at $1 an automobile, will be used to amortize the debt. Eventually, the Commission plans to return the road to the State system.

The road will follow the bed of the old South Penn Railroad—ill-starred venture of the Vanderbilts who bored nine tunnels through the Alleghenies, spent $10,000,000 in an effort to compete with nineteenth century railroads, and quit in 1889 before the project was finished.

Some of the tunnels, now drained and ready for reboring work, will be used.

Private contractors will do the work, bidding on 10-mile stretches. The Commission indicated it would be ready to let the bids in 30 days.

The Lincoln and William Penn Highways now traverse the State. The new road will cut through the mountains with less grade and fewer curves.

When the legislation was enacted in 1937, backers said the road could be an important link between the Pittsburgh steel mills and the coast in time of war.

5,000 Families Slated to Quit U. S. Slum Areas Every Month

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, expects 5,000 families a month to "emigrate" from American slums beginning early next year.

Making the forecast today, he reported that $7,545,892 has been advanced by the USHA to 28 local housing authorities for more than 5,000 dwelling units now under construction.

The anticipated rate of slum clearance, Mr. Straus said, will require $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 of construction every month. Advances to date barely have nicked either the $600,000,000 which USHA has for slum clearance and low-cost housing loans or its $200,000,000 for local subsidies.

However, many mayors, notably those of New York, Detroit and San Francisco, have asked for more money than can be granted under the present program, Mr. Straus said.

Continue Indefinitely

"This local interest leads me to believe that we can continue indefinitely on our present basis," he added.

Mr. Straus' recapitulation showed $573,727,000 set aside since Nov. 1 for loans to 142 cities in 27 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Of this, $202,807,000 is under contract to 43 cities in 19 states for 81 projects involving construction of 40,363 dwelling units.

The Administrator reported construction cost would be well below statutory limits. The maximum cost a room permitted in cities of more than 500,000 is $1,250. New York's "Red Hook" project cost $911 and Buffalo's "Lake View" $946 a room.

"Shelter Rentals"

Mr. Straus estimated "shelter rentals" (unfurnished quarters) at from $2 to $5.18 a room a month. Rentals on an Austin, Texas, project go as low as $1.87, he said.

There now are 205 local housing authorities. When the federal agency began work there were 46. Housing laws were enacted during the year by California, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia, bringing to 33 the number of states which have authorized co-operation with the USHA. Eleven states enacted perfecting amendments to existing laws.

Mr. Straus forecast that at least 10 more states would enact housing laws when their legislatures meet next year.

Meanwhile, Coleman Woodbury, Director of the National Association of Housing Officials, advocated a National Federation of Municipal Housing Authorities with a central "clearing house" for projects.

In his annual report, Mr. Woodbury warned members against any policy which might lead to housing of relief recipients in slums at Government expense.

New Jersey Bund Opposed by Crowd

NEW MILFORD, N. J., Oct. 12 (AP)—A disturbance in which members of the German-American Volksbund were routed by rocks and other missiles and one man was dumped into a pond, led authorities Oct. 11 to consider the advisability of legal steps to ban future meetings.

A crowd of several hundred men brushed through a cordon of police and firemen last night and stormed a Bund meeting at the home of Adam Kunze.

Mayor George Mack asserted that the Bund declined to call off the meeting, and did not request police protection, despite warnings that trouble might occur. He said he would confer with the Borough Attorney concerning the possibility of legally banning Bund meetings in the Borough.

Court Upholds 'Nigger'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—The State Supreme Court says a Negro may be referred to as a "nigger" without insult. "The word," the Court ruled in a libel action Oct. 11, "has been brought forward from the days of Negro slavery and is today frequently used by both the white man and the Negro in a friendly way without reflection or ill feeling."

Paraguayan Cabinet Resigns Portfolios

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP)—The Cabinet has resigned to permit President Paiva a free hand in organizing his regime.

The National Congress elected Señor Paiva Constitutional President Oct. 11. He had been Provisional President since Aug. 17, 1937, when he led a counter-revolution against Col. Rafael Franco.

State 'Feels Oats'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina is "feeling its oats." In 1937, according to complete figures, it harvested 4,830,000 bushels in comparison with 1,680,000 bushels for Virginia, 1,083,000 bushels for Maryland, and 1,520,000 bushels for West Virginia.

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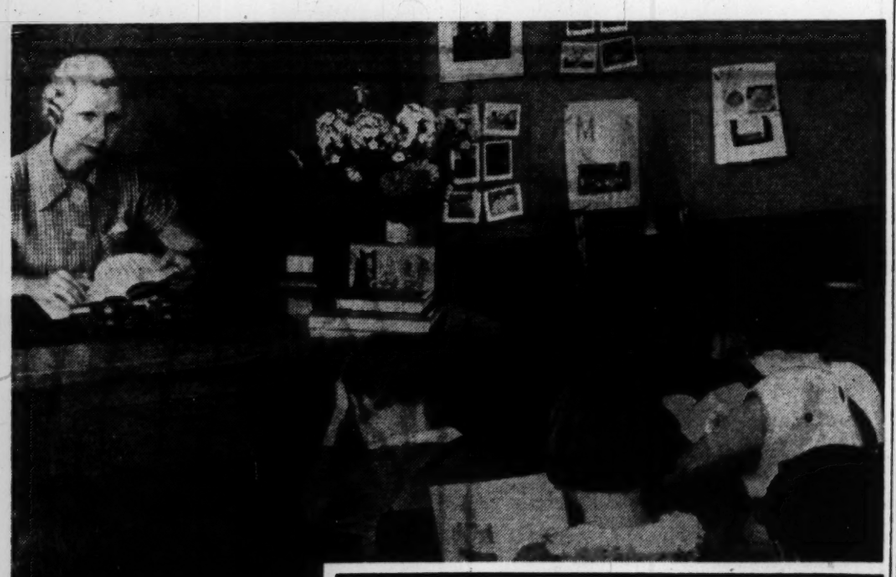

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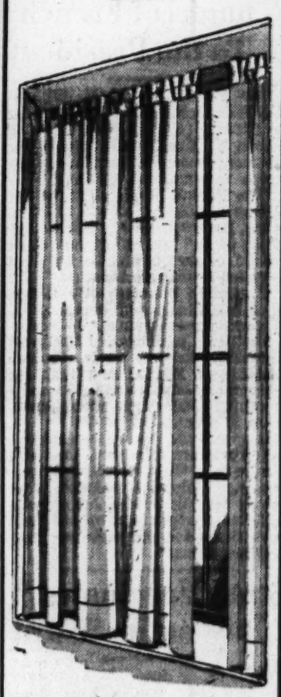

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Girl Scouts Cheer Peak Gains And Study Cultural Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12—Girl Scout leaders of the United States cheered enthusiastically this morning a report that the organization's membership had passed the half-million mark, a gain of 75,000 in the last year sending the total to 512,000.

The report was delivered as the formal sessions of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the organization got under way in Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium. The convention proper follows two days of training courses and conferences in which volunteer and salaried leaders have concentrated especially on the revision of the Girl Scout program now under way. The revision is aimed principally at producing a more flexible system of awards and activities, to hold the interest of the growing membership and to attract more members.

A thousand women in gray-green Girl Scout uniforms assembled in the colorful Music Hall for the opening of the training courses, Oct. 10. Presenting the view of a social worker outside the Girl Scouts, Miss Lucy Carner of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies emphasized that the organization must depend more upon its leadership than upon its program, no matter how good.

"Any program is only an instrument which you use well or poorly, depending on your understanding of girls," Miss Carner pointed out.

Scouting and World Forces

There are five leading forces in the world which must be considered in adapting the Girl Scout program to modern conditions, Miss Carner said. These she outlined as widespread education; economic abundance, with a need for beauty, grace, a margin of leisure and fun; violence and conflict in unprecedented power; increased race prejudice and bigotry, and a tremendous growth in propaganda.

Revisions in the program, which place increased stress on community life, music and dancing, among other subjects, were described by Mrs. Idabelle S. DeBlois, Executive Secretary of the Program Division. A general discussion followed, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J., Vice-Chairman of the National Council. She is the mother of 11 children, four of whom still are in school, and is also a Professor of Management at Purdue University, said to be the only woman on an engineering faculty in the United States. She has written several books, and is interested in music and sculpture.

Another leader greeted with evident pleasure is Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who arrived the first of the week. For the first time in many years she is at a national convention without official duties, for it was only 10 hours before train time that she decided she could attend the 1938 convention. Her 21 years of service reached a climax in the Presidency of the National Council. Now she is an honorary Vice-President, and is active in the Girl Scouts as Commissioner at Palo Alto, Calif.

Special Problems

After the general discussion, the Scout leaders divided into groups for the consideration of special problems encountered in various types of work. Emphasis was placed on fitting the activities to the girls. One group considered methods of discovering the interests of the 7 to 10-year-old Brownies; another studied the interests of the regular Scouts, 10 to 14 years old, and a third sought to learn what would appeal to girls 14 to 18 years old, who are the Senior Girl Scouts and Mariners. Delegates especially interested in camping considered that phase of the revised program, which provides for co-ordinated activities through both summer and winter. Discussion of democratic procedure in the conduct of both camps and regular meetings was in line with the program to provide greater freedom for the Scouts in determining their own program.

The need for more adult leaders to serve the growing Girl Scout movement was presented by Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, President of the National Council. With 92,000 adults enrolled in troop committees and councils and doing direct, active work with the girls, the number still was inadequate for the constantly expanding troops, she said. Mothers, sisters, and even the fathers of Girl Scouts should participate, she urged; the latter being especially helpful in handling hikes, picnics, and other outdoor activities. Persons with hobbies could serve well, she pointed out, helping the girls to qualify for proficiency badges in their various fields and giving examinations for badges.

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Mrs. Clyde H. Porter

Kansas City Girl Scout Commissioner, is hostess to leaders of the national organization.

Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke

of Washington, D. C., President, is presiding at the national Girl Scout convention.

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Chinese Decorate 75 Foreigners In Anniversary Fete

HANKOW, China, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Chinese Government announced yesterday that 10 Americans, including Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, had received decorations in connection with the celebration of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Revolution which ended the Manchu dynasty in China.

Seventy-five foreigners of eight nationalities were decorated. Seven of the Americans were educators: President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; Prof. John Dewey of Columbia; Dr. James R. Angell, ex-President of Yale University; President Alexander G. Ruthven of the University of Michigan; President Ernest H. Wilkins of Oberlin College; K. S. Latourette of Yale, and John Lossing Buck of Nanking University.

The other Americans were Grover A. Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair, and John Bassett Moore, authority on international law.

Methods Studied For Checking Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Corrective methods tempered with friendship prove most effective in dealing with delinquent youths, according to John Hoey, of the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the New York Police Department. At the opening session of the School of Law Administration held Oct. 10 in the Bar Building, he told of youth reclaimed by modern methods. Judge Ewing Cockrell, director of the School, commended the use of constructive friendship that compels delinquents to stop doing wrong things and helps them to do the better things, and to keep them up.

The course will deal with actual successes in reducing and preventing crime and with practical measures that produced the successes. Speakers will be police officers and others in the crime prevention and punishment fields. The school is attended by teachers, lawyers, and probation officers.

Wisconsin Probes Betting on Trains

MADISON, WIS. (AP)—The Attorney General's Office announced Oct. 11 that it was investigating alleged gambling on a special train that carried Wisconsin football fans to Iowa City last Saturday.

The inquiry was being made by Newell S. Boardman, Assistant Attorney General, who will determine whether there was any violation of a Wisconsin law which gives all agents of a railroad company power to arrest any persons engaged in betting or gambling on its trains, and makes such agents equally liable with the railroad company for fines of $50 to $200 for permitting gambling.

Dr. C. A. Dykstra, President of the University, meanwhile, said that he would complete his own investigation of the affair.

Siam 'Plot' Rumor Called Nonsense

BANGKOK, Siam, Oct. 12 (AP)—Reports on Oct. 8 of a plot to overthrow the Siamese were called "sheer nonsense" today by Police Commissioner Luang Adulej.

"There has been no plot, and no arrests were made or are contemplated," he said.

Informed sources said the rumors were caused by "certain differences," amicably settled on Oct. 10, among supporters of the present regime under a regency established just after King Prajadhipok abdicated March 3, 1935, and was succeeded by his nephew, Prince Ananda, who was then nine years old.

'Songs We Sing' Echo in Parade At St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Two hundred thousand persons crowded the streets, leaned out windows and paid fancy prices for seats in temporary grandstands Oct. 11 in order to see the 59th annual Fall Festival Parade.

The theme this year was "Songs We Sing," with every mood finding expression—songs of romance, songs for children, songs for "old folks" and songs for the barber-shop quartets. Four times previously the parade has had a musical theme. In 1889 it was "Comic Opera," in 1897, "Old Songs," in 1912, "Songs, Poems, and Plays," in 1914, "Food, Music and Dancing."

Heading the parade was a cheerful, long whiskered individual who bowed and smiled to right and left in a manner befitting to the King of Festivities. Courtiers in glamorous costume surrounded him as he sat on his towering throne.

In the wake of the King's float was an other 40-foot vehicle portraying "The Old Oaken Bucket." Farmer boys and girls gathered around an old-fashioned country well with its oaken bucket. One couple with their pail filled was starting homeward. The others were filling their buckets or awaiting their turns. Oak boughs with clusters of acorns entwined the float.

The actors and actresses on the "Rio Rita" float scintillated in their gaudy Spanish costumes. A Mexican maiden on the flower bedecked carriage was surrounded by Mexican youths and maidens in native costume singing Spanish songs. "My Old Kentucky Home" showed a little cabin with corn and cotton growing nearby, Negroes jigging and playing banjos, and a Kentucky colonel and his wife looking on.

The national melody of Hawaii, "Aloha Oe," was symbolized by ukelele players and natives holding leis. Behind this came "When It's Apple Blossom Time in Normandy." "Ole Man River," was represented by a riverboat that had just pulled up to the shore. Then came "Roses of Picardy," a rose-entwined vehicle depicting the English war song of 1916.

"Home on the Range" was represented by singing cowboys around a campfire. The skirl of bagpipes preceded the "Annie Laurie" float. Brownstone-front houses clustered together and a group of people clustered about a big policeman, depicted "The Sidewalks of New York."

Other floats were "Harvest Moon," the "Desert Song," "Alexander's Ragtime Band," and "The Man on the Flying Trapeze."

Two elephants and some bareback riders added color to the circus scene. "The Isle of Capri" was a typical scene on the Bay of Naples. Minstrels, colonel and ladies made "Dixie Land" a festive scene. Last of all was "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," with Uncle Sam and Columbia smiling amid horns of plenty pouring forth their abundance of fruits and vegetables. An eagle surmounted the red, white and blue float, gripping in his claws the seal of the nation.

Four Men Cleared In Brazilian Plot

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 12 (AP)—The National Security Court ruling on appeals of persons implicated in the unsuccessful Integralist (Fascist) revolt of May 11 has absolved of all charges Gen. Flores da Cunha, Former Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. He is now a refugee in Uruguay.

Others absolved were Majors Alfredo Soares Santos, Paulo Lemos Bastos, and Humberto Lyra.

Heaviest sentences imposed for the revolt, in which President Vargas was besieged for a few hours in his palace, were for Belmiro Valverde, 10 years; Gen. Barbosa Lima, eight years, and Col. Euclydes Figuereido, four years and four months.

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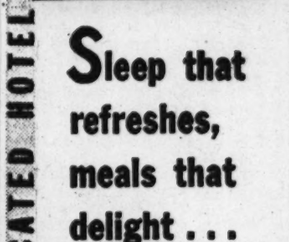

Right at Grand Central Terminal

Young Playwrights Win Fellowships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—The award of five new fellowships to young playwrights was announced today by the John Golden Fellowship Committee, of which Frank Crowninshield is chairman.

The recipients—George Sklar, Philip Lewis and Janet Marshall of New York City, Robert Turney of Long Island, and Melvin Levy of Upper Black Eddy, Pa., will receive their grants from a fund of $5,000 contributed to the Dramatists' Guild by John Golden for the encouragement of those who have shown ability in playwriting.

All of the fellowships were granted for specific projects on which the recipients of the awards will begin work immediately. Some of them will be used to finish plays already begun; others will cover longer periods for writing plays.

Mr. Crowninshield said that the choice was made difficult by the large number of applicants whose work showed ability worthy of aid.

"I consider that the goodly number of people whose possibilities as dramatists have been disclosed by the work of our Committee is one of the most promising signs for the theater of tomorrow," he said. "The legitimate stage must depend upon a constant supply of playwrights with ability and actuated by love of the theater. If that supply of young writers is not fostered, the theater is bound to suffer.

"These fellowships represent a constructive step toward what the Dramatists' Guild hopes may develop into a permanent program of assistance to the more gifted tyros in the profession."

Grand Duke Cyril

PARIS (AP)—The Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, who has passed on here was head of the House of Romanoff and self-proclaimed "Czar of all the Russias."

As pretender to the vanished throne of the Russian Empire, the Grand Duke, a cousin of the late Czar Nicholas II, last of the dynasty to reign, proclaimed himself rightful heir to the throne, Aug. 31, 1924.

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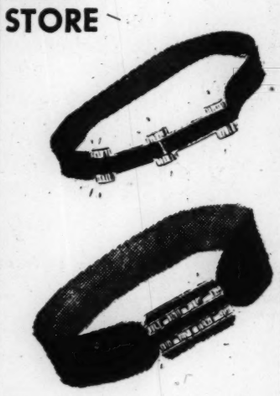
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Atlantic Air Monopoly Ended by Pan American

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The entire picture of future transatlantic aviation has been changed by dramatic developments disclosed here which open up the early prospect of new airlines to France, Italy, and perhaps even Germany—possibilities not foreseen until now because of the apparently iron-clad monopoly held by the combination of Pan American and British Imperial Airways on Atlantic aviation.

Behind the change are maneuvers involving the State Department and considerations of high diplomacy which are closely guarded secrets. But that something drastic was done is proven by the surprising results.

The first new factor in transatlantic air travel is the serious bid which American Export Lines has disclosed for a place in aviation through the medium of its newly established subsidiary, American Export Airlines Incorporated.

A Serious Bid

How serious this bid is shown by a registration certificate filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on Sept. 28 for a $1,237,500 security issue.

The certificate shows that American Export signed a contract on Sept. 7 with Consolidated Aircraft Corporation for a $150,000 flying boat of the Navy's PBY-4 type with an option for three more of the same type to be delivered within three months after delivery of the first. This is a type of ship which could make the Atlantic crossing via Bermuda and the Azores.

On Sept. 28 American Export concluded an agreement with Pan American Airways which carves Europe into three zones—a northern one exclusively reserved to Pan American aerial activity, a Mediterranean zone exclusively for American Export activity, and a central zone of France and Germany where they agree to absolute equality. In signing the agreement Pan American waived its exclusive contract with Portugal, which until that moment prevented any other American air line from obtaining landing rights in the Azores—rights without which the southern air route to Europe is impractical.

Export Line Airline

With abandonment by Pan American of its exclusive monopoly on American air approaches to Europe, American Export immediately arranged with Lehman Bros., New York investment bankers, to float a stock issue of 99,000 shares at a maximum original selling figure of $12.50 per share, to finance its proposed new air line, and then hastened to the Securities and Exchange Commission to register its issue.

The key factor in the picture is that Pan American had exclusive arrangements with British Imperial Airways. This meant that so long as Pan American was the only American air line involved there could be air reciprocity only with Britain in commercial aviation over the Atlantic. Pan American could not, because of its commitments to English interests, enter into any reciprocal arrangements with other European countries hoping to break into the Atlantic service. And no other American air interest could break into the picture because of the control which Pan American and Imperial Airways had over all the Atlantic stepping stones—Newfoundland and Ireland in the north, Bermuda and the Azores in the south.

Answer Is Secret

What has transpired to induce, or force, Pan America to renounce its hold? The answer is being kept under lock and key. Whatever it was, it was successful, and the result opens wide possibilities. American Export Airlines, with no British commitments, is free to enter into commercial arrangements in Italy, France and Germany. It also provides something with which American diplomacy can bargain in negotiations with French, German and Italian interests—all anxious to get their airlines into the United States.

A plausible explanation of the new development is pressure on Imperial Airways to hasten the opening of Atlantic air service. Experimental service was maintained last year and Pan American is reported ready and able to open a scheduled commercial service. But its arrangement with Imperial prevents the American service from starting until the reciprocal British service starts. In other words, the failure or unwillingness of Imperial to start its service has prevented any service from being started regardless of Pan American's understood readiness.

Oregon Tuna Firm Anticipates Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—If tuna runs continue in the future as they have the past two years, the Columbia River Packers' Association "will be the largest packers on the coast in this new industry," declared William L. Thompson, president, here recently.

"These tuna are the white albacore, which are different from the blue or yellow tuna of southern California," declared Mr. Thompson, "and command a higher price." The fish are found 35 to 150 miles offshore in the Japanese current.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Chinese Junk Crosses Pacific

The top picture shows the junk, Hummel-Hummel, in which (left to right) Dr. E. Allen Petersen, his California-born Japanese bride, and the Russian crew of two, Dick Perminoff and Victor Ermeloff, sailed from Yokohama to Los Angeles. In the lower picture the junk tourists watch the liner Asama Maru leaving for Japan. It makes the journey in 10 days, where the frail junk took 85.

© Underwood from Wide World

Mrs. Bessie M. Gasque

of Florence, S. C., widow of Representative Allard H. Gasque, is the only candidate to fill the unexpired term of her husband. She will be South Carolina's first woman Representative, but she will not have a chance to legislate unless a special session is called.

Versailles and the Sudetens: Masaryk's Answer to Problem

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Were the Czech leaders themselves, when at Versailles, in favor of letting the Sudeten areas go to Germany?

This question has acquired revived interest since, in the light of the partioning of Czechoslovakia by the four powers at Munich, American delegates to the Versailles conference have been refurbishing their memories as to the earlier stages of that conference. The delegates from the United States, it should be noted, being imbued with President Wilson's theory of self-determination were at the outset strongly opposed to incorporating the Bohemian Germans in the Czech state.

Czech public opinion, however, as the delegates soon discovered, was so determined on including the old frontiers in their new Republic that their leaders and the Versailles conference as a whole eventually found it necessary to fall in with their demands and incorporate the German districts.

Apart from Dr. Beneš' famous preliminary note of May 20, 1919, proposing a Swiss cantonal system for the Republic, President Masaryk himself, according to a member of the American delegation, submitted a memorandum against the inclusion of the Sudetenland in the Czechoslovakian Republic. At that moment opinion among the delegates was very much divided and the form of the new Republic recently wrested from the Austrian empire had not taken definite shape in the thoughts of those concerned.

But even before Dr. Beneš wrote the above note, and before the Saint Germain conference that settled the partition of Austria had assembled, Czechoslovakia's second President had written May 9, 1919 regarding the selection of representatives to Saint Germain: "The question of the Germans of Bohemia is considered as a question finally settled, and the Germans of Bohemia are considered as citizens of the Czechoslovak Republic."

"Making of State"

President Masaryk sums up the reasons for the final decision in his "The Making of a State," published 1927, which expresses his final considered opinion:

"The idea of delimiting the new States as far as possible according to nationality had no lack of supporters in England and America. The authority of President Wilson and the principle of self-determination have been invoked by our own Germans as well as by those of Austria. A Czech proposal, which was taken into consideration at the Peace Conference, was made to cede a part of German Bohemia to Germany.

"Yet on mature reflection, many political men with whom I discussed it, recognized that the discontinuity of important sections of our German territory, no less than its economic interests, told in favor of our historic right; and at the Peace Conference these considerations prevailed.

"Our claim that the German minority should remain with us is based on our historic right and on the fact that the Germans of Bohemia never attached value to union with Germany while they were under Austrian rule, or even in the time of the Bohemian kingdom. It was modern Pan-German propaganda that first gained adherents among them. During the war they sided with Austria and Germany against us. After the war, and particularly after the revolution in Prague, they sought to organize their own territory politically, but the very attempt proved the impossibility of co-ordinating their scattered and disconnected regions under one administration. The fact that they set up a variety of German units speaks for itself. . . .

Various Rights

"Individual rights are not the sole governing factors in the question whether a whole or parts of a whole, shall be independent; the rights of others enter into it, economic rights no less than the claims of race and tongue—and in our case, Czech rights as well as German, and considerations of reciprocal advantage, especially in the economic sphere. Hence it was urged at the Peace Conference that to exclude the German minority from Bohemia would damage the Czech majority. . . . Even since the war a number of German political men and historians have proved that, from the standpoint of culture, the German people gains by its membership of different states. . . . Those states, for their part, are entitled to demand that their German citizens shall not be an aggressive vanguard, as the Pan-Germans would have them be . . . and that they should make up their minds to work together in peace with the peoples among whom they have lived for centuries and to whom they are bound by ties material and spiritual.

"Our Germans originally came to us as colonists. . . . They were invited to come by our kings who guaranteed to them the right to live their own lives in full measure. . . . The settlement of the conflict between us and our Germans implies the ordering of our relationship to a large section of the German people and, through it, to the German as a whole."

Americans Opposed Plan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP)—Charles Seymour, President of Yale, an eminent historian, said Oct. 10 the American delegation to the Versailles peace conference, of which he was a member, was opposed to including regions with large Germanic and Magyar populations within the boundaries of Czechoslovakia.

The American delegates, he said in an article on the recent Sudetenland crisis, written for the Yale Daily News, "were especially insistent upon placing such regions as Asch and Eger, purely Germanic in character and strongly anti-Czech, in the German Reich. The Americans also opposed the inclusion of large Magyar areas, such as the Grosse Schutt, under Czech sovereignty. Unfortunately, such suggestions were not supported by the Big Four of the conference, and (President Woodrow) Wilson did not think it worth while to fight for them."

Dr. Seymour added, however, that though the Peace Conference might have made an error, the new boundaries arranged for Czechoslovakia by the recent Munich Accord "would never appeal to any group of objective frontier-makers not dominated by the threat of force."

"The Munich Accord," he said, "destroys frontiers that have persisted for hundreds of years and provides no adequate substitute. It robs the Czechs of any possibility of self-defense. The new frontiers will cross vital lines of transportation and separate productive regions from their natural markets. It is difficult to see how the State can persist as an independent entity."

He viewed the accord as leading to "complete German domination in Central Europe, political as well as economic."

He added that it was the failure of the principle of collective security in the League of Nations "which made possible Hitler's diplomatic attack on Czechoslovakia," and said "it was the refusal of the United States to join the League which destroyed the possibility of its ultimate effectiveness."

Japan Rules China's Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—While present conditions in China render some figures deceptive, statistics agree in disclosing a growing Japanese occupancy of the trade position hitherto held by America, Britain, Germany, and other countries. In other words, even while the war continues, the Japanese economic drive in China is beginning to show some striking results.

Between January and July of the present year, it is calculated, Japanese imports to occupied areas in China increased by 880 per cent, while exports from these areas to Japan went up 260 per cent, according to figures compiled by the Chinese-owned English language daily China Press.

During this same period American exports to China dropped 5 per cent, while Chinese exports to the U. S. A. climbed by 55 per cent. Corresponding figures for Britain show a 60 per cent increase for exports to China, and China exports to the British Empire went up 40 per cent.

In general there was some revival all around, total imports increasing 14 per cent, while China's exports climbed by 80 per cent, but it was Japan which kept well to the fore in this picture.

Looking at the picture over a full year, from July, 1937, to July of this year, the total imports from America went down 50 per cent while Chinese exports to America dropped by 55 per cent. China imports from Britain went down 55 per cent for the year, while exports to Britain decreased by 35 per cent.

In June of this year, the total Japanese imports to North China amounted to 80 per cent of the total (or $25,900,000, Chinese currency) of imports into this area, while Japan got 55 per cent of the aggregate North China exports.

It must be kept in view that some of the goods brought in, especially by the Japanese, may remain unsold for some time while other articles are for rebuilding and similar activities resulting from the war.

Liquor Institute Head Tells 'Responsible' Aim

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Wesley A. Sturges, selected President of the Distilled Spirits Institute, Oct. 11, said he was convinced the "responsible" part of the liquor industry wanted the business so conducted as not to "offend the sensibilities even of the drys."

The successor to the late W. Forbes Morgan, who was believed to have been paid a $50,000-a-year salary, added he had great respect for one who obstains from drinking as a "wholesome influence for temperance."

But, he said, his tolerance didn't extend to any person "who feels ordained to impose upon me or my friends a statute which says I may not lawfully purchase or consume any alcoholic beverage."

Dr. Sturges is a member of the Yale law faculty and a Director of the American Arbitration Association.

Jobless Girl Bars Gambling Position; Objection Sustained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, England—A jobless girl here recently presented herself at the Employment Exchange and was offered work which consisted of folding and dispatching football pool coupons. She refused the offer on the ground that, as a member of the Methodist Church, she could not undertake any work connected with gambling.

Unless her attitude was held to be justified, she was faced with six weeks' loss of unemployment pay. Accompanied by the Rev. E. Benson Perkins, Chairman of the Sheffield Methodist District, she appeared before a Court of Referees. A majority of the Court ruled against her, but it was agreed that the case should be referred to an Official Umpire, the Chairman of the Court pointing out that it was the first time such an objection had been raised.

Judgment has now been given in favor of the girl. The substance of the ruling is that she was entitled to express her objection, and her refusal to accept the position was justified.

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Two Poets

"Nor are they shadows which I catch
Nor fancies vain at which I snatch;
But reach at things that are so high
Beyond all dull capacity.

"Eternal substance do I see,
With which enriched I would be;
Mine eye doth pierce the heavens to see
What is invisible to thee."

NO, THIS is not Emily Dickinson's. It was written two centuries before her time, by the first woman poet in America—one might with justice say the first poet, if we count out a rhymster or two. The author of those lines was "The Tenth Muse, Sprung Up in America," Anne Bradstreet, daughter of Thomas Dudley, wife of Simon Bradstreet, both of whom were governors of Massachusetts in the seventeenth century.

There is a slender thread that connects Anne Bradstreet with Emily Dickinson. The thread is as tenuous as one of Emily's elfin cadences, and just as real.

* * *

AT FIRST THOUGHT, the principal basis of a comparison between these two women seems to be their unlikeness. They lived more than two hundred years apart. One had to face the hardships of a new continent, and fulfilled the duties of wife, mother, and busy chatelaine of a farm much too close to the Indian country. The other spent her years in a sheltered college town, was unmarried and for several years almost a recluse. More than that, the bulk of Mrs. Bradstreet's poetry was fully as formal, imitative, and heavy-footed as her title page indicates—"A Complete Discourse and Description of the Four Elements, Constitutions, Ages of Man, Seasons of the Year. Together With an Exact Epitome of the Four Monarchies; viz., the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, Roman." There is small likeness to Emily Dickinson's brief, flashing lines there, her compression of a universe into a quatrain, and her audacious originality.

Yet a Dickinsonian, turning to the lyrics that Anne Bradstreet wrote in her later years and never saw in print, keeps hearing elusive echoes of the nearer, dearer, and better known poet of Amherst.

The first echo is in that couplet in the quotation given above, taken from her dialogue between the flesh and the spirit:

"But reach at things that are so high
Beyond all dull capacity."

It happens to be a false rhyme, but never mind. That is not the point. In the four-syllabled word ending in "ty," and especially in that light, unstressed termination of a stanza, we have something familiar to every one at all acquainted with Emily Dickinson's poems. A dozen examples could be quoted offhand, none better than the familiar

"This is my letter to the world,
That never wrote to me,—
The simple news that Nature told,
With tender majesty."

Victory, ecstasy, emergency, adversity, melody, beggary, cordiality, physiognomy (even that!), notoriety, pomposity, severity, aristocracy, mystery, capacity (both poets used that word), and most often immortality, infinity, and eternity—these, as we run hurriedly through the pages, we can pick out at random to prove Miss Dickinson's fondness for ending her poems on an unaccented syllable, like a soft fading into silence.

Moreover, the quotation from Mrs. Bradstreet and several others of her lyrics are in quatrain form, a form which Emily Dickinson used almost exclusively. It happens also that in this quotation there is a suggestion of swift flight so characteristic of Emily Dickinson; but we shall have to admit that in this respect the passage differs from most of Mrs. Bradstreet's.

* * *

A FURTHER LOOK into the substance of their poetry reveals that these two so widely separated women had a common meeting-ground. They met in a declaration of independence. Both of them, as it happened, were daughters of strong-willed and autocratic men. Anne's father, Thomas Dudley, who had been a soldier in France, then a clerk of court, then steward to the Earl of Lincoln before he came to America, admitted no infractions of puritan discipline. Edward Dickinson likewise was emphatically the head of his house. Anne Dudley escaped something of her father's austerity by marrying the more genial Simon Bradstreet. Both Anne and Emily were obedient daughters, but within their own hearts they reserved the right to think for themselves. Neither one of them was convinced that the uncompromising creed of their fathers and associates was the one and only right way of thinking. There is no indication that Anne Bradstreet ever ran counter to the opinions of the men of her family and assuredly she was prone to moralize in her verse, enough to please any of them; but in the secret citadel of her thoughts she was a free woman. Actually, she was something of a feminist. As for Emily, she was a rebel, though yet a rebel so conditioned by the code under which she had been reared that in conduct she subscribed. Her rebellion she kept within herself and her poems; "The Soul Selects Her Own Society."

* * *

I AM SURE the two women would be united in their keen awareness of nature. Emily had much the advantage of Anne, when it came to expressing that awareness, and had also a far more inclusive taste. It was something of an achievement, however, for a seventeenth century puritan poet to write about such things as trees and birds, the grasshoppers and crickets in her husband's hayfields, and the fish in Andover streams. Of course, she had to moralize about them, but at any rate she thought they were proper poetry themes.

What Emily thought about bees and butterflies, "the narrow fellow in the grass," which is a snake, sun and wind, stones and leaves and flowers, any Dickinsonian knows.

Besides that, they both wrote love lyrics of white intensity, Anne to the good Simon—"If ever two were one, then surely we"—and Emily, "Proud of the broken heart since thou didst break it," to someone still unknown in spite of industrious guessers.

* * *

I LIKE TO think, then, that the two women might talk together with sympathy and understanding, the elder of them delicate and worn with household cares, halting a little in her walk, and the other frail and large-eyed, wearing a white gown. They might talk, the two, about sunsets. Anne would begin sedately:

"Some time now past in the Autumnal tide,
When Phoebus wanted but an hour to bed,
The trees all richly clad, yet void of pride,
Were gilded o'er by his rich golden head";

And Emily would flash answer:

"How the old mountains drip with sunset,
And the brake of dun!
How the hemlocks are tipped with tinsel
By the wizard sun!"

They might speak of home. "When I first came into that new country," Mrs. Bradstreet would confide to her friend, "I found a new world and new manners at which my heart rose. Rebelled, I would say, at the lack of that which made living sweet in old England."

"There is no frigate like a book," Emily replies, "to take us lands away."

They admit to each other their liking for the works of Quarles and Herbert, metaphysical poets almost new in Mrs. Bradstreet's time; but also favorites with Emily, so strangely was mysticism compounded with her realism.

Or, if they did not converse, Emily might write notes to Anne as she used to write them to her brother's wife, Sue; brief, "bulletins from Immortality," with Anne replying hopefully: "If winter comes and greenness then do fade, A Spring returns"—For they differed in this, that Anne took things as they came in their seasons, but Emily did not.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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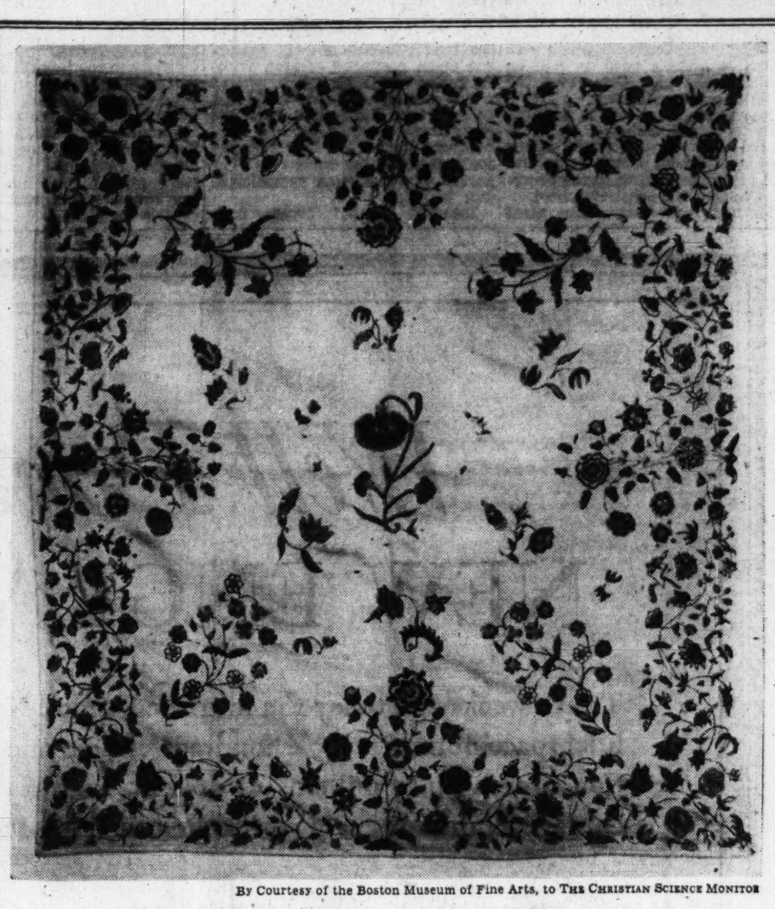

BY COURTESY OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAMUEL ADAMS' CHRISTENING BLANKET

THE excellent craftsmanship of the Colonial needleworker has become traditional. In this early eighteenth-century textile, the beauty of design, the harmony of colors, and the delicacy of the crewel work compel admiration. The floral border and sprays embroidered in brilliant reds, yellows, and greens make a lively, all-over pattern against a white background.

In addition to its artistic value, the textile is also interesting for its historical association with Samuel Adams, the famous American Revolutionary figure. It was used to wrap him at the time of his christening in the Old South Meeting House in Boston in 1722. The blanket was embroidered by Samuel Adams' mother, Mary Fifield, when she was a little girl. As was customary, the cloth was stretched on a frame, and tradition says that Mary Fifield was so small when she began to work on it that she was unable to reach the center without the help of her mother. Her initials, M. F., may be seen cross-stitched in dark blue near the center.

Godliness—A Human Necessity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HER Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 34), "Godliness or Christianity is a human necessity: man cannot live without it; he has no intelligence, health, hope, nor happiness without godliness." The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science made this sweeping statement after reiterating these Biblical admonitions: "Wait patiently on God; return blessing for cursing; be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good; be steadfast, abide and abound in faith, understanding, and good works."

Students of this practical religion study daily the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, which is read every Sunday in each church of this denomination. The Lesson-Sermons consist of correlative passages from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. The fundamental truths which they set forth enable the seeker to heal disease and sin when utilized. They turn us from preconceived material and theological beliefs to that simple approach to God which Christ Jesus expressed when he said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." Unwavering assurance of man's oneness with God, His presence and power, brings authority to overcome error.

To say that godliness is a human necessity may seem a broad statement. We have only to glance at its opposite—ungodliness—to see how necessary godliness is. Let us consider it from the positive side. Would life be worth while without those Godlike qualities which enter into social intercourse? Are not honesty, mercy, kindness, obedience to law, including traffic laws, vital? Could it really be called living if everyone were to exhibit base qualities at all times? Are not Godlike qualities actually requisite to life, nay more, are they not inseparable from the life which reflects Life, God?

The Apostle Paul lived in an age when physical strength and skill were considered assets, yet he wrote to Timothy (I Timothy 4:8), "Bodily exercise profiteth little: but godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." What a recommendation that is for godliness! To set ourselves the gracious task of utilizing righteousness in daily contacts assures us not only a satisfactory future, but also a glorious reward in "the life that now is."

Wise is that individual who today turns from contemplation of his physical body to reverent, receptive contemplation of God's allness. Normal attention to recreation and games of skill is of course permissible, but it is never a "saving of time" to forgo the hours needed for communion with God, which transforms life and living. Many students of Christian Science have discovered that systematic study, meditation, and joyous praising of God disclose latent talents, elevate human thought, and increase endurance, enabling them to perform their duties with greater ease, without weariness or irritability. Even in the midst of strenuous activities, the glow of this quiet hour will remain to steady, quiet, and reassure our thought, and bless everyone we meet.

It is impossible to conceive of intelligence without godliness, for evil or sin is never really intelligent or wise. Shrewdness, duplicity, swindling, always invite their own punishment, and carry their own remorse. One who willfully commits a crime may cheat himself by accepting as real the subtle argument of "individual freedom," only to find that belief in evil deprives him of freedom, bringing disgrace and sometimes poverty. In wider manner, war may be engendered by one nation's delusive belief of envy and greed. Spiritually minded people of all ages have sought to build up reciprocity and restore what war and ruthless aggression have torn down. Covetousness sometimes exercises tyranny in the name of good, but subsequent devastation proves the non-intelligence of its methods.

Christ Jesus, our Master, used wholly spiritual means in dealing with the claims of evil. Luke records that as he started toward Jerusalem, he passed through some Samaritan villages whose inhabitants' indifference to him roused the disciples' resentment. They asked if they should follow Elijah's example and call down fire from heaven upon them. This mercilessness was rebuked, for Jesus said (Luke 9:55, 56): "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them."

Godlikeness is essential to life. Oh, that everyone in the world today could see how intelligent godliness is; how necessary to health, hope, and happiness! Life is God; therefore life and godliness are inseparable. "Power," the Psalmist said, "belongeth unto God" (Psalms 62:11). Man reflects God's power. The real man is the active expression of Truth. Only from the human standpoint do we need to lay hold on godliness and exercise it to the advantage of "the life that now is." Harmony, usefulness, obedience to the law of Love, enable us to take an interest in our brother's welfare, and work together with him to establish the kingdom of God on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Mount Edith Cavell

(Jasper National Park, Canada)

I HAD not thought to know you, Edith Cavell,
Shelterer and helper. Yet here have I found you,
And I love you, as they have loved you who named
This steadfast mountain by your name.
Here by the cobalt Lac Beauvert, under
A tranquil sky, seeing the imaged majesty
Of the mount, I have listened to the silent speech
Of your integrity.

Vehement wind has swept round the peak
And spent itself; and now white loveliness
Remains to show its image on the smoothed
Surface of the lake. Strength is not all of mountain
Beauty; there is tenderness, beatitude.
The sun-warmed glaciers, full of weeping,
Pour white streams down the deep forests,
As pity moves through shadows it did not cause.
Calm amid storm, serene in crimsoned twilight,
Tender at rosy dawn, remote, steadfast—
Mountain moods are delicate, and sublime
As honor unmoved by turmoil.
Morning follows evening, and still the lake
Returns the calm beauty of the mount.

So have I come to think of you, Edith Cavell,
And my love commemorates your integrity.

NELLIE B. MACE

Crowning the Bard

A VISIT to the Eisteddfod is worth while if only to listen to a number of these choirs, keyed up to give of their best in the festival.

But there is another event, which, in these brassy days of commerce and filmetic culture, pleases and warms the heart. This is the Crowning of the Bard. . . . Behind the pomp and ritual of this ceremony is something genuine—the adulation of an exuberant people for a poet who has wrestled with an ancient language to the extent of writing a poem of six hundred lines. The cash award for this triumph is £20, and there can be little further reward beyond the Eisteddfodic laurels. . . .

To a blast of trumpets the doors of the pavilion are thrown open and the bards who form the Gorsedd circle appear in all their panoply of robes and decorations. They swarm down the aisle between the great admiring audience, like the chorus of a Greek play that for once is not of somber import. There is an air of good-will and pleasurable excitement. . . . Who is the winning Poet? He is concealed somewhere in the vast audience. The fanciful name under which he has submitted his poem will be called out by the Chief Druid and not until then is anyone, except the adjudicator, supposed to know who the fortunate man is. . . .

Suddenly there is a great cheering: the poet has appeared; he is there—there, that pale chap with curly hair and a spotted tie. Those fortunate enough to be around him touch his coat, slap his shoulders, give him a pinch. He seems unwilling to leave his seat. But the Herald Bard and the Sword Bearer are looming down on him, like the themes of inescapable expiation in the *Oresteia*. They seize him, drag him out. Half way down the pavilion he pulls himself together and looks like going quietly. After all, there is adulation all about him, huzzas of appreciation. . . . Here there is warmth, the cheering given to royalty, homage laid down like a thick red carpet. The poet walks to his coronation with, let us hope, due appreciation of these honors cast at him with such lavish generosity.—From "My Wales," by RHYS DAVIES. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

Portent

WHO hears the step
Of Autumn pass
Quietly
Over yielding grass

Must cry farewell
To Summer's dream
When twilight falls
On wood and stream.

Who hears the chant
Of Autumn sung
In hearty and
Familiar tongue

Must build his hearth-fire
High, and wait
The voice of Winter
At his gate
Whose song shall wake him
Soon or late.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

La Piété—Chose nécessaire aux Humains

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS son *Message to The Mother Church for 1901*, Mary Baker Eddy écrivait (p. 34): "La piété ou le christianisme est nécessaire aux humains: l'homme ne peut vivre sans cela; il n'a pas d'intelligence, de santé, d'espoir ou de bonheur en dehors de la piété." Avant de faire cette énergique déclaration, celle qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne avait réitéré ces exhortations bibliques: "Attendez-vous patiemment à Dieu; rendez la bénédiction pour la malédiction; ne vous laissez pas vaincre par le mal, mais triomphez du mal par le bien; soyez fermes, demeurez dans la foi, la compréhension et les bonnes œuvres, manifestant ces choses avec abondance."

Les adhérents de cette religion pratique étudient chaque jour la Leçon-Sermon indiquée par le *Livret Trimestriel de la Science Chrétienne*, texte qui se lit le dimanche dans toutes les églises Scientistes Chrétiennes. Les Leçons-Sermons se composent de passages corrélatifs préalablement choisis dans la Bible et dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mrs. Eddy. S'il utilise les vérités fondamentales qu'exposent ces passages, le chercheur peut guérir le péché et la maladie. Ces textes inspirés nous détournent des opinions préconçues, des fausses croyances matérielles ou théologiques et nous enseignent à nous approcher de Dieu en toute simplicité, comme l'expriment ces paroles du Christ Jésus (Jean 10:30): "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un." Avoir l'inébranlable assurance que l'homme est un avec Dieu, avec Sa présence et Son pouvoir, donne l'autorité nécessaire pour vaincre l'erreur.

Dire que la piété ou l'obéissance aux lois divines est indispensable aux humains peut paraître quelque peu exagéré. Mais regardons seulement son contraire—l'impiété, ce qui s'écarte du divin—et nous verrons que la piété est indispensable. Envisageons la chose du côté positif. La vie vaudrait-elle la peine d'être vécue sans les qualités divines qui facilitent les rapports humains? L'honnêteté, la miséricorde, la bienveillance, l'obéissance aux lois et même aux règlements de la circulation—ces choses ne sont-elles pas vitales? Si chacun manifestait en tout temps des dispositions ignobles, la vie serait-elle possible? Les qualités dont la source est en Dieu ne sont-elles pas vraiment essentielles à la vie? Ne sont-elles pas en outre inséparables de la vie qui reflète la Vie, c'est-à-dire Dieu?

A l'époque où vivait Paul, on prisait beaucoup la force et l'adresse physiques; néanmoins l'Apôtre écrivait à Timothée (1 Timothée 4:8): "Les exercises physiques sont utiles, mais à peu de chose. La piété, elle, est utile à tout: elle a la promesse de la vie présente et de celle qui est à venir." Quelle recommandation en faveur de la piété! Pratiquer la justice dans les rapports de chaque jour représente une belle tâche; si nous nous y appliquons, nous aurons non seulement un heureux avenir, mais une magnifique récompense dans "la vie présente."

Il est sage le disciple qui aujourd'hui détourne sa pensée du corps physique pour méditer humblement et d'une manière réceptive la totalité de Dieu. Il va sans dire que dans des limites normales, les jeux et les sports sont permis; mais ce n'est jamais "gagner du temps" que de sacrifier les heures de communion avec Dieu, car cette communion transforme la vie et la conduite. Bien des Scientistes Chrétiens se sont aperçus que l'étude systématique, la méditation, les louanges offertes à Dieu avec joie mettent en lumière des capacités latentes, élèvent la pensée humaine, augmentent les forces et permettent d'accomplir sa tâche plus aisément, sans irritabilité ni fatigue. Même au milieu des labeurs les plus ardus, le rayonnement de cette heure paisible affermira notre pensée, la calmera, la rassurera et fera du bien à tous ceux que nous rencontrons.

Il est impossible de se représenter l'intelligence sans la justice venant de Dieu, car le mal ou le péché ne sont jamais vraiment intelligents ou sages. La ruse, la duplicité, la fraude s'attirent toujours une punition et portent leur remords avec eux. Parfois celui qui prémédite et commet un crime se laisse duper par l'argument subtil de la "liberté individuelle"; mais il finit par s'apercevoir que la croyance au mal le prive de la liberté, le déshonore et souvent l'appauvrit. Sur le plan collectif, on constate que la guerre peut être engendrée par quelque croyance aveuglant une nation—par l'envie ou les ambitions déréglées. Dans tous les âges, les hommes dont la pensée était spirituelle ont fait des efforts pour établir la réciprocité, pour réparer les ravages de la guerre et des agressions barbares. La convoitise exerce parfois sa tyrannie au nom du bien, mais les dévastations qui s'ensuivent prouvent l'inintelligence de ses méthodes.

Pour combattre les prétentions du mal, le Christ Jésus, notre Maître, employait des moyens entièrement spirituels. L'Evangile de Luc nous apprend que lorsqu'il se dirigeait vers Jérusalem, il entra dans un village samaritain dont les habitants se montrèrent inhospitaliers, attitude qui provoqua le ressentiment des disciples. Ceux-ci demandèrent s'il leur fallait, selon l'exemple d'Elie, faire descendre sur les Samaritains le feu du ciel. Jésus réprouva cette inhumanité en disant (Luc 9:55, 56): "Vous ne savez de quel esprit vous êtes animés. Le Fils de l'homme est venu non pour perdre les âmes, mais pour les sauver."

La piété, l'obéissance aux lois divines, est essentielle à la vie. Oh! si tous les habitants du monde pouvaient aujourd'hui voir que la vraie piété est intelligente—nécessaire à la santé, à l'espoir, au bonheur! La Vie est Dieu; donc la vie et la piété sont inséparables. "La force," dit le Psalmiste, "appartient à Dieu" (Psaume 62:12). L'homme reflète la force ou le pouvoir de Dieu. L'homme réel est l'expression active de la Vérité. Toutefois, du point de vue humain, c'est nous qui devons saisir la piété et l'exercer pour l'ennoblissement de "la vie présente." Par l'harmonie, le travail utile, l'obéissance à la loi de l'Amour, nous nous intéressons au bien-être de nos frères, et nous unissons nos efforts aux leurs pour établir le royaume de Dieu sur la terre.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Born Philanthropist

I THINK this is the place in which to insert my recollections of Emma Cons; one of the most remarkable women it has ever been my good fortune to meet. She was short, but strongly built, not at all handsome, but her eyes were the brightest I almost ever saw; and there was an eagerness of manner and address which were very striking and captivating. . . . She was keen, quick, very clever and very good, most philanthropic, with a passion for helping anyone in difficulties, absolutely careless of herself and her comfort and devoted to the people among whom she worked. She collected rents for the South London Dwellings Company, a large block of model dwellings known as Surrey Lodge, built exactly where the Kennington and Lambeth Roads cross each other. She was also Collector to the Central London Dwellings Company. . . . Altogether she was in charge of about 1,000 tenants.

Besides this, at the time I began to work for her, she was manager of the Victoria Music Hall in Waterloo Road. This had originally been the Victoria Theatre of evil fame, and shown up by Charles Kingsley in his novel of "Alton Locke." But Emma Cons was determined to give her tenants in South London and their friends a decent place of amusement and also of learning. On certain nights in the week ordinary but Bowdlerized music-hall fare was provided; on other nights science lectures by some of the most eminent members of the Royal Society and other men of science were given; while scenes from operas were produced and good ballad concerts were given. . . .

She made friends with Miss Octavia Hill, who was just then turning her thoughts to her great work of improving the homes of the poor; and she became one of Miss Hill's chief helpers, working at Whitefriars all day, and collecting rents all the evening. Miss Cons was also a very good musician and chorus singer.

It was to this woman of many parts that I suddenly found myself apprenticed; and to all young people who wish to take up social work I would emphatically say—lectures and reading are all very well and indispensable, but before all things it is necessary that you should find some man or woman whom you believe in, to whom you can apprentice yourself, as it were, and who will inspire, advise and teach you.—From "Recollections of Sophia Lonsdale," compiled by VIOLET MARTINEAU. (London: Murray.)

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Roosevelt Works on Budget; Takes New Look Into Georgia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—A wide diversity of public affairs and plain politics has made President Roosevelt's present brief sojourn in Washington a busy one.

On the one hand, he is shaping the 1939-40 budget, which will be announced the first week in January and will have profound bearing on his general policies. He has the choice of continuing relief-and-recovery spending on the current big scale, or of turning toward economy as he did in early 1937—with a deflationary result contributing to the recession which began last year. Or the President can strike a balance—continue such expenditure as seems needed to help oil the economic gears, and yet hold the totals down in the expectation that business recovery will continue steadily.

On the other hand, the President is still interested in politics, and yesterday he re-opened the unhappy chapter in Georgia which ended last month with the triumphant renomination over Mr. Roosevelt's objection of Senator Walter F. George (D). He talked with Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia and Lawrence Camp, Federal District Attorney who was the New Deal candidate against Senator George.

Finally, as a running story, the President is conferring with Tom, Dick, and Harry from the administrative departments and the normal lists of Washington callers. He is maintaining the wide diversity of contact which is his regular practice. Along with numerous government officials, he saw today persons of such different viewpoints as Gifford Pinchot, former Republican Governor of Pennsylvania; Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama; Gardner Cowles, Jr., and John Cowles, publishers of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, the Minneapolis Star, and the Picture Magazine Look; and Judge Fred M. Vinson, formerly Democratic Representative from Kentucky.

Out of this potpourri the President gets his viewpoint on current affairs, and policies are made.

As to Georgia, a piquant situation exists. Candidate Camp, in the latter stages of his campaign, asked his supporters to send him post cards stating: "I voted for you." He said he wanted to draw up an "honor roll." Actually, as was obvious, he was making an open bid for those who want federal jobs and other plums which a Senator can dispense.

Now, though Mr. Camp was defeated, he still has his "honor roll," and he has the President's ear, together, probably, with the Federal patronage in Georgia.

Thus, it is reported here, Mr. Camp was seeking presidential authority to bestow these Federal plums on his active supporters, in a slow building-up process expected ultimately to win over unreconstructed Georgia to the New Deal. At least, such patronage might be helpful in controlling Georgia's delegation to the 1940 Democratic convention.

Governor Rivers, who was unwilling to run against Senator George, though he maintains good terms with the President, was reported as having doubts about this plan. He leans more to a closing of Democratic ranks in Georgia, and fears that use of patronage solely for Camp supporters would be a reprisal likely to make the future situation worse. Anyway, Mr. Camp is in town with his "honor roll," and it remains to be seen what will be done about it.

Since, in the current elections, the New Dealers are finding that many past Federal appointees are proving "unco-operative"—as, notably, in Maryland and Oregon—there will probably be a more rigid White House hold on patronage in future. Instead of delegating appointments to Senators or Governors whose own loyalty to the New Deal may be dubious, there are indications that stricter scrutiny will prevail. Mr. Camp's "honor roll" fits in with this tendency.

As for the budget, the President faces the long task of whipping estimates into shape. The budget bureau has already held many hearings on departmental figures, but the President is expected to revise many of these estimates sharply to conform with his own views on spending.

Not only the budget, but a new tax program for the next session of Congress is under immediate study. Facing an annual deficit of about $4,000,000,000, the budget-makers have either to put economies into effect or find new sources of revenue. In present indications, some progress is to be expected at both ends. Business conditions seem likely to make some economies possible, and a tighter-mesh tax net is a virtual certainty.

President Roosevelt has proposed to eliminate tax exemption on federal and state securities, a plan which would not immediately produce greatly increased revenue but in the long run is almost universally agreed to be as significant a fiscal reform as could be achieved. It has nonpartisan support, but confronts constitutional difficulties.

Then there are other tax loopholes, immediately productive of some revenue, which the Treasury has been long studying. These loopholes mostly apply to larger taxpayers. More fundamental is the possibility of extending the income tax downward to lower income brackets—a project long urged by taxation authorities, but resisted by politicians, who fear penalty at the polls. Nevertheless, tax reform along that line will certainly receive more serious consideration than ever in the coming session, particularly as applied to intermediate brackets—taxpayers with gross incomes between $5,000 and $20,000.

Promoted

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J. Clyde Marquis

This American economist, since 1935 permanent delegate of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, has been elected Vice-President of the organization.

Growth in Training For Sunday Schools Reported in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An increase in the number of young people training for leadership in Sunday Schools and Young People's Unions was reported by the Board of Christian Education to the General Council of the United Church in a recent session here. Steady growth in summer camps and an improvement in the number and effectiveness of adult Bible classes and other adult groups was reported. During the summer church vacation schools trained 20,000 children.

Last year 1,000 leadership-training groups or classes were held, with a total enrollment of 25,000 Sunday School workers. The 5,894 Sunday Schools under direction of the United Church in Canada reported an enrollment of 587,947.

Radio entertainment, Sunday motoring and amusements, lack of interest on the part of parents, and lack of religious convictions on the part of teachers were suggested as reasons for the decrease in Sunday School attendance. An 8.66 per cent drop in attendance was reported from 1932 to the present time.

Totem Overlooks Gridiron Huskies At Washington U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington now has its own totem—"Tyee." Henceforth it will look down upon the gridiron battles of the Washington Huskies from its conspicuous position on the new headhouse at the Washington Stadium.

The totem is a composite of totem symbols representing Husky, Washington's symbol, and the University of Washington. It is not that of any tribe of Indians nor is it common to any locality of the West. Instead, it was designed entirely to depict the "tyee" or unconquerable spirit of the Husky.

Decorated in the original and traditional colors of the western tribesmen, the totem faces down the stadium playing field from the west end of the structure. The blue-green and red used in the totem are true colors of totems which have become symbolic of Northwest Indians. The huge figure extends 30 feet above the rim of the stadium and has a spread of 41 feet. The beak is 10 feet long while the tusks measure 8 feet.

The wings are designed to denote speed and swooping fitness; the long sharp beak is characteristic of keenness; the large mouth symbolizes ability to devour its enemies while the ears denote alertness. The disks of the high hat show rank and prestige. In the case of "Tyee" there are three disks on the hat, representing the three football championships won by Washington teams. Additional disks will be added for each time the Huskies come out on top of the Pacific Coast Conference battle.

Oklahoma Building Dams and Reservoirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDMORE, Okla.—This State is in the midst of the greatest dam and reservoir building program in its history—a program that will involve an expense of $108,033,000. Already $24,000,000 has been allocated for construction of three major projects: the Fort Supply Dam in Woodward County, the Great Salt Plains Dam in Alfalfa County, and the Pensacola Dam on the Grand River, and work on these projects is now in progress.

Outstanding also is the Pollution Department's success in securing of co-operation from major oil companies in the construction of disposal systems to prevent contamination of streams that provide water supply for owners. These systems represent an expenditure by the oil companies of more than $1,300,00.

Sham Fight Waged Four Miles in Air

FORT BRAGG, N. C. (AP)—Four miles up in the air pursuit planes intercepted and attacked nine "enemy" flying fortresses which were trying to make a bombing raid on the airdrome here Oct. 11 in the Army's aerial maneuvers.

The battle came off at an altitude of 22,080 feet—said to be a record—and above a smoke screen laid by attacking planes. Pilots used full oxygen equipment in the below-zero cold of the substratosphere.

Raiding planes were nine giant Boeing B-17 four-engined "fortresses," and the interception was made by 18 Seversky P-35 planes of the twenty-seventh Pursuit Squadron under command of Maj. Willis R. Taylor of the Air Corps.

The theoretical battle could not be seen from the ground. Even the giant bombers could be seen only now and then when they reflected for a moment the sun's rays. The smoke screen covered camouflaged gun positions.

Invading "black" planes from Langley Field, Va., flew here at maximum altitude and this afforded a test for the 2,000 volunteer civilian observers, who had little difficulty in spotting the planes with the aid of glasses.

In earlier air raids the civilian warning net observed the planes at accommodatingly low altitudes, and flashed word to defense headquarters here over a special telephone system where the progress of the invaders was charted on an electric map.

Roosevelt Lauds Columbus' Courage

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt praised the fortitude of Columbus and his companions on their voyage to the new world. Mr. Roosevelt issued this statement:

"Each recurrence of Columbus Day brings to all of us a greater appreciation of the heritage we have received as a result of the faith and courage and fortitude of the Genoese navigator and his brave companions.

"We must devote to worthy uses the heritage which is ours."

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IMPORTANT NOTICE—Due to the fact that the Movie Quiz Contest booklets were printed before final details regarding certain pictures were known, they contain five unavoidable errors. Therefore the contest judges have agreed that no matter which answer is submitted by a contestant in connection with the pictures "GATEWAY" "THE TEXANS", "THE CROWD ROARS", "GIRLS ON PROBATION" and "GIVE ME A SAILOR", all answers will be accepted as correct. Just check any one of the answers listed for each of these pictures, state the name of the theatre where you saw it and your answer will count as a perfect score for that particular picture.

MOTION PICTURES ARE YOUR BEST ENTERTAINMENT

Well Done, NEW ENGLAND!

THREE weeks ago today the hurricane struck New England. In a brief space of time it took hundreds of lives and brought devastation running into millions of dollars. In this emergency superb courage, effort and teamwork were called for *and produced.*

THE PUBLIC—With many homeless, families divided, services disrupted, food supplies impeded, there has been outstanding cooperation, patience and fortitude worthy of New England birthright. "Good neighboring" has been the dominant spirit.

POWER AND LIGHT—Many communities plunged into darkness. Poles snapped, wires tangled, a system years in building seriously crippled in a few hours. Utilities' staffs to the last man labored for countless hours. From distant cities came men, trucks and equipment. A thrilling challenge, a great victory. Service in Greater Boston has been normal for a week.

TELEPHONE—Before the gale ceased blowing, mobilization orders went out to a mighty army of telephone men not only in New England but throughout the nation. From twenty states, including Texas, Oklahoma, Florida and North Dakota, linemen and equipment poured in. Twenty-five thousand poles carrying two hundred and fifty thousand miles of wire were down. No let-up in emergency repair work day or night. Service in New England 99% normal today, while permanent repair work goes on in orderly fashion. A splendid accomplishment.

RAILROADS—Bridges and roadbeds washed out. Rights of way piled high with debris, including a 174-foot lighthouse tender in one instance. By detour and bus milk and food came through. Day and night work by thousands of men and powerful equipment. Restoration went forward with incredible speed and efficiency. Now ravages of the hurricane may be seen by passengers from trains running on time. A grateful public acknowledges its appreciation.

TELEGRAPH—Many telegraph lines were in a hopeless tangle. But Yankee ingenuity found a way. Boston wired New York via London and back. In the first few days, often under tremendous difficulty, more than 90,000 messages were delivered to isolated cities and towns within a 250-mile radius of Boston. Where wires failed, boys carried messages by car, bicycle or on foot. Families were reunited and reconstruction was set in motion, thanks to this great effort.

AIR LINES—Stalled on the ground, New England took to the air. Passenger air traffic between Boston and New York established a world's record. During the eight days following the hurricane, more than 8,000 passengers and 370,000 pounds of mail were carried. Schedules normally calling for 20 trips daily were expanded to 125. Planes and pilots from as far away as Los Angeles were used in this service. And all this was accomplished with clocklike precision and a perfect record of safety. New England holds high respect for wings.

RADIO—The progress of the storm was frequently bulletined. Following the gale radio was for thousands the only available method of communication. Stations whose power was uninterrupted threw their facilities open to the public without charge. In twenty-four hours over 15,000 messages were handled, including emergency calls by hospitals, fire departments and state officials. Amateurs manned short waves with creditable results. Radio demonstrated its ability to make a major contribution.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENTS—Highways were cleared with surprising promptness by an army of men, cranes and trucks. A splendid emergency and clean-up job by city, town, state and Federal workers producing a heartening effect and deserving of public gratitude in a generous measure.

LAW AND ORDER—Lives were saved and order maintained, thanks to the tireless and steadying efforts of police, firemen, militiamen and coast guardmen. Thrilling rescues from floods, heroism on highways, transportation to hospitals, alert fire patrol to carry on when alarm and water systems were crippled. Extra duty cheerfully given and gratefully received.

SOCIAL AGENCIES—Sixty thousand persons in the devastated areas received help from the Red Cross,—food, clothing, medicine, shelter,—and its work has only begun. The Salvation Army, as usual, was in the thick of the rescue and its helpful work is continuing unabated. Boy Scouts rendered disciplined and effective service. Other social agencies, too numerous to mention, did their part.

Again, Well Done, NEW ENGLAND!

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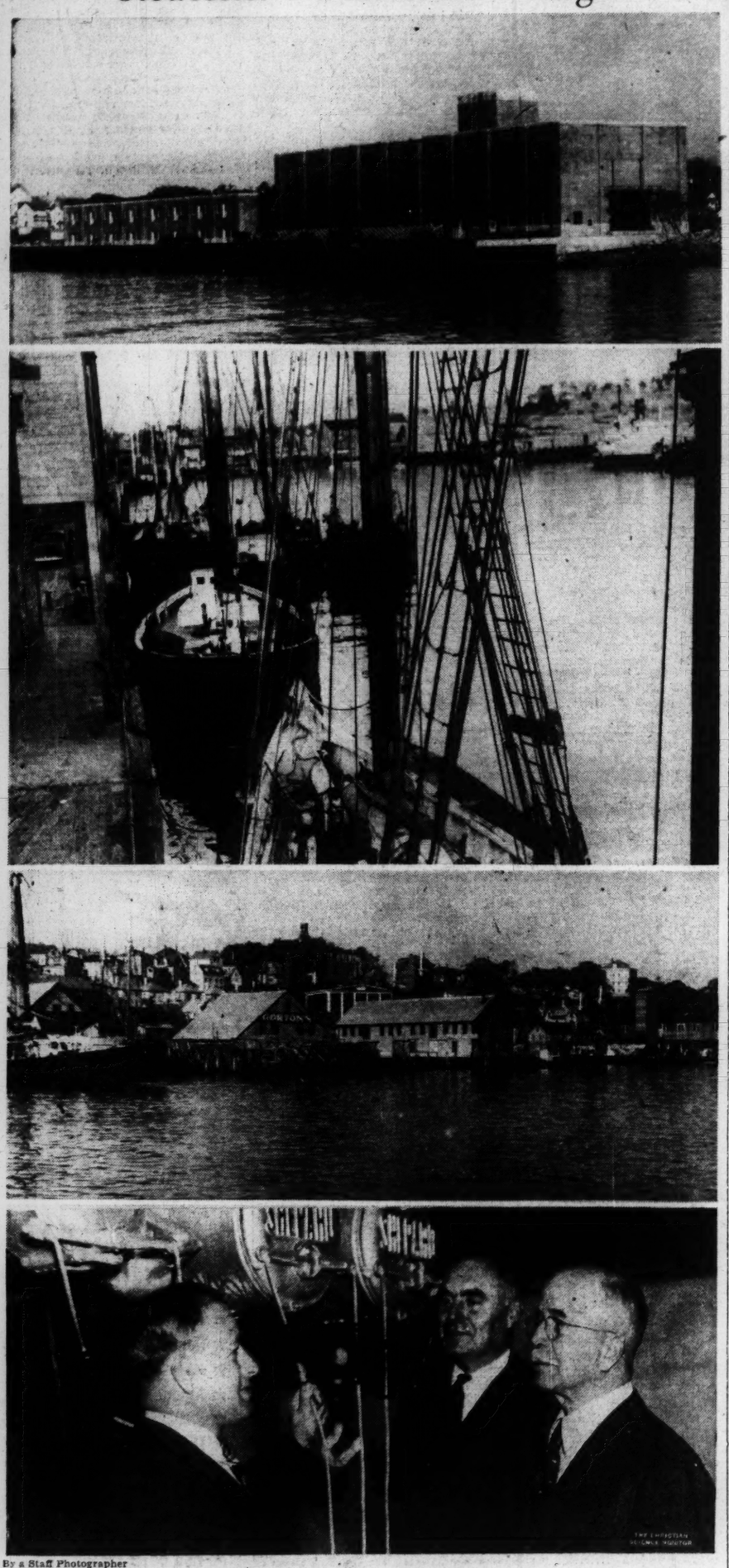
BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1938

Gloucester's Waterfront Changes



By a Staff Photographer

The New Fish Pier Dedicated Today

From top to bottom: we see the new $1,200,000 pier; a scene on the city's waterfront; the old fish pier; and Harold B. Webber and Norman Fisher, members of the Gloucester Fish Commission; Elmer Babson, Mayor of the City, and President of the Fish Pier Corporation.

Dignitaries Dedicate Gloucester Fish Pier

Crowds throng fishing port to see 1,000-foot-long pier, built at cost of $1,200,000, opened — City hopes to become leader in shipping sea food—Will it draw business from Boston's pier?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12—Into the narrow, quiet streets of this ancient fishing settlement—already crowded with "strangers" attracted by the international fishermen's races—today came scores of others to share in the observance of the "greatest day in the 300-year-old history of Gloucester's fisheries."

Early this morning all Gloucester was astir. Long before sunup the people whose lives have been closely interwoven with the commercial fisheries finished their mornings chores and turned out to see every activity.

Women with shawls arpund their shoulders, children running about without apparent aim, broad-shouldered men with gnarled hands that have grasped the wheels of many a stout schooner bowling along under a spanking breeze, all mulled around the streets, necks craned for the first glimpse of the "dignitaries" of State and Nation coming to "launch" the new fish pier.

A New Era

For today the dreams of two decades become a reality with the formal dedication of the 1000-foot long State-PWA Pier, a $1,200,000 monument that spells to many of the city's toilers of the sea, a new era and a possible restoration of past glory to the one-time largest fishing port in the United States.

The new pier—first in the port of Gloucester to be erected with aid of Government funds though State piers have been erected in many fishing ports—bridges the mainland from the foot of Parker Street to what was once Five Pound Island for which the Indians thought five pounds in English money ($25) was a big price. The city of Gloucester, however, paid $14,000 for the self-same island more than a year ago. But the Fish Pier was in sight then.

Dedication exercises today, under auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the Gloucester Community Pier Association, start after a luncheon at the State Armory for Federal, State, and municipal officials, and a parade from the Armory to the Fish Pier.

Dignitaries Present

Schedule calls for Mayor Elmer W. Babson to preside and arrangements have been made for speakers to include Gov. Charles F. Hurley, representatives of the PWA, William F. Callahan, Commissioner of the State Department of Public Works, Senators David I. Walsh, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and Cornelius F. Haley, the three Mayors who were in office when the pier was first planned, revived and started, Col. John E. Parker, George H. Newell, and Weston U. Friend; Alderman Harold B. Webber, and Everett R. Jodrey, the barber who is given credit for first giving voice to the thought that a State pier would restore fishing arrivals and who started the ball a-rolling 20 years ago.

Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor, who was speaker of the House of Representatives when the final pier bill was signed and former Gov. James M. Curley who was Governor at that time were invited to attend.

Guns will boom out a salute, punctuating the drone of airplanes circling overhead; "Old Glory" and the State flag will be raised over the new pier; a tablet unveiling and speeches will constitute the program.

The "newcomer" to Gloucester Harbor looms against the skyline, dwarfing the old and quaint wharves that have served the industry for generations, much like the traditional elephant in a china shop. It "remakes" Gloucester's waterfront panorama with its spacious stretches of open wharf where thousands of persons can gather and with its buildings that include a cold-storage plant, a four-story freezer, and a series of fish store stalls.

Different Emotions

Mixed emotions swept over the throngs gathered there today. Many eyes shone with expectation of revived prosperity that will re-establish Gloucester as a leading fish center. On the other side were those skeptically inclined persons who prefer to wait and see, doubtful if the new pier will prompt any of the fishing fleet to leave Boston for Gloucester, or whether the fleet will be increased so as to provide fish for both ports.

Promotors of the fish pier plan argue that the additional and long-needed facilities will not only permit but actually encourage bringing of fresh fish to Gloucester, for fillet processing, freezing and shipment to the expanding market in the Middle West for the relatively new "packaged" fish.

Advantages of such procedure, over Boston, include easy access to and escape from the city, as far as traffic is concerned. Big trucks en route to the West, will be well on their way in the time they take to get out of the heavily congested traffic areas of Boston—at least so aver the boosters of the Gloucester pier.

Logic is lent to their arguments by the swing to processed fish in recent years. The bulk of all fresh fish landed in New England today is processed in some form or other, much of it being made into fillets. Fish can be thus processed as well at Gloucester as Boston, argue the boosters.

Boston's Standing

On the other hand Boston has the big advantage of being established and recognized as having the biggest fish pier devoted exclusively to fresh fish in the world. Boston dealers oppose the new pier in efforts to retain business in established channels but few apparently believe the new pier will draw heavily away from Boston because of the rapid growth of the market for seafood in the West.

The freezer of the new pier has a capacity of 5,000,000 pounds. The seven stalls stretch over 272 feet in length and 73 feet depth, two stories high. The freezer building is 225 feet long and 73 feet deep, with a penthouse for elevator mechanism. Artificial ice will be made at the pier but for fishermen only.

Early plans for the pier were to have the State finance the pier to the extent of $660,000, to build and own the pier alone, while Gloucester capital was to provide $300,000 for erection of the buildings. But local capital was not ready to do its bit since the economic depression had set in. When the hour seemed darkest, an appeal was made to the Public Works Administration to add $540,000 to the project and President Roosevelt—honorary member of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Fishing Boats Set to Resail Drifting Match

Thebaud and Bluenose put out to sea after battle of wits in second race declared no race.

By Harlan Trott
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12—With the score still 1-0 in favor of the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester over the Bluenose of Lunenberg, both ships went to sea soon after sunrise today to resail the second inning of their match—best three in five—for the International Fishermen's Trophy, symbol of the fastest schooner in the North Atlantic offshore fisheries.

Yesterday's glorious stalemate was a heartbreaker for Capt. Angus Walters and his racing men from Lunenberg. There never was a livelier battle of sailing wits, a smarter show of shiphandling, than Tuesday's race without an ending. It was a battle of captain against captain, and captains against the fleeting vagaries of Indian summer weather. Both ships came to the line in tow, the Thebaud aided by a squat little Gloucester steam tug, the Bluenose astern of the Canadian Fisheries patrol ship Arras.

At this point, the breeze was only a half-hearted promise of the smoky sou'wester the schooners were to find offshore much later in the day. They sparred for position at the line with the Thebaud ahead on points what with hauling close around the stern of the committee boat and crossing to windward. With a four-knot breeze barely creasing their towering spread of slatting canvas, the start gave nothing much to cheer about.

Drifting Match

The race dragged on into a drifting match with started sheets and booms rigged well out to port. The picture was static, a slow-motion contrast to the smashing encounter of Sunday that will go down in the annals of this gripping deep-sea sport as the epic of its kind. Sunday's race was a spectacle of driving canvas patterned on breathless angles and dynamic curves. Yesterday's was the product of another school of design. Lack of wind had changed the whole perspective. The third-dimensional feeling was strangely lacking. The two tall schooners simply hung there lifeless in a mill-pond haze; two painted ships, making ghostly silhouettes against a painted ocean.

Without wind, there was no sport. Without wind, it was just a picture. And for hours there was no wind. At last it came, a breath at at a time. It rippled the red and green pennant on the Bluenose's main-topmast. The American ensign at the Thebaud's main gaff fluttered a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Columbus Day Observed Widely in Boston Area

Boston News Today

City Exercises Held on Common

A merry-go-round of municipal exercises, sports, banquets and parades kept Bostonians busy today honoring the name of Christopher Columbus, who landed with his stout-hearted crew on the island of San Salvador 466 years ago.

Opening with an official city observance at 11:30 a. m. on Boston Common, the round of festivities and celebrations continued throughout the afternoon to be climaxed by a series of banquets tonight in the halls of the Knights of Columbus and the Sons of Italy.

Starting at Washington and Elm Streets, the annual parade was witnessed by nearly 30,000 persons lining the route to the North End where the marchers disbanded. A marble statue of Columbus was un-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Lovely Day But—Police Complain

It was the balmiest Indian Summer day in weeks, but certain members of Boston's Police Department had their complaints. Reason: This was the day set by regulations for doning winter weight uniforms.

The way hats were used as fans and handkerchiefs as mops by patrolmen assigned to the parade district today one would have thought it was mid-summer. "Whew, these double-breasted coats are heavy," sighed one officer.

Members of the squad car patrol had other complaints. The department received numerous complaints, mostly anonymous, that certain retail stores were open this morning, contrary to the state law which requires they be shut until one p. m. Police suspected the calls might be from employees seeking a holiday.

Dane Loses Trail In Scollay Square

A thorough knowledge of the compass points and a slight acquaintance with navigation is pretty useful information to have at sea but of little avail in the streets of downtown Boston.

So discovered 14-year-old Tage Knudsen, mess-boy on the world-circling Danish ship, Uranienborg, who yesterday found himself lost in Scollay Square.

From the Mystic Docks in Charlestown to Scollay Square was easy sailing for the lad. A few hours at a moving picture show, however, confused him and made the trip home a matter of deep thought.

The course he plotted would have brought him back to his ship, but a few tacks up and down Boston's cowpaths brought him only farther away from his objective.

Strangers were no help. They couldn't understand him. Even the man at the information booth in Park Street Subway, where Tage eventually landed, could do no more than call for the police to take care of a lost boy.

At police headquarters, Desk Officer Samuel Willis put in a call for food—and for Special Officer Jacob M. Christensen, language expert.

Tage smiled gratefully when the sandwiches came, but he positively grinned out loud when Officer Christensen spoke to him in Danish. Putting down his hamburgs temporarily, Tage quickly described his predicament.

A police squad car was ordered, and Tage was driven back to his ship, where he promised never to leave it again without a companion who could speak English, or, at least, a map of the land instead of a compass.

Brookline to Have Anti-Noise Drive

Charter members will be welcomed tonight as the recently formed Anti-Noise Crusaders of Brookline hold their first meeting to elect officers in the Chamber of Commerce building at 306 Harvard street.

The group was organized recently by persons who were interested in curbing unnecessary noises throughout the town. At tomorrow night's meeting a corps of monitors to observe conditions and make a study of noise nuisances will be named.

Goodwin Action Faces Court Test

Apparently testing the legality of the authority assumed by Registrar Frank A. Goodwin under the motor vehicle statutes, a petition for the annulment of the Registrar's action in suspending the license of Leon Waldo of Boston, will be heard by the Supreme Judicial Court on Oct. 18.

Mr. Goodwin suspended the petitioner's license for seven days on the grounds that he was an improper person to drive, the petition sets forth. The Registrar's act was done contrary to law and in bad faith, Mr. Waldo claims.

On his refusal to surrender his license to the Registrar, the Department of Public Works refused to hear his apepal, he stated. His license to drive was suspended on Sept. 30.

Dr. Briggs Drops From Commission

Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, resigned last night from Governor Charles F. Hurley's Special Commission Studying Mental Disease Problems, charging the Governor had "broken faith" with the Commission in nominating Dr. Clifton T. Perkins as Commissioner of Mental Health.

Thus, the one-man revolt against the nomination staged by the Rev. Dr. Otis F. Kelly earlier yesterday and which culminated in his resignation from the Governor's Commission swelled to a two-man affair with the Massachusetts Central Health League and the Massachusetts Medical Society holding their position as strongly in favor of Dr. Perkins nomination.

Holiday Holds Up Graves Case Trial

Intervention of the holiday took the Graves perjury case out of the news today.

Attorneys for the prosecution and the defense of the insurance company adjustor, who was key witness against former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso in connection with settlement of an $85,000 damage claim against the City of Boston, thus have opportunity to prepare arguments on the admissibility of evidence taken in this connection before the Boston Finance Commission five years ago.

The question arose late yesterday in a session marked by a reading of communications from Frederick H. Graves to Attorney Stuart C. Rand in which the writer expressed fear of bodily harm if he returned to Boston.

In his letters, Graves, as an aid to Mr. Rand, counsel for the Herald-Traveler Corporation, which had been sued for libel by Mr. Curley, and to Edward F. McClennen, special counsel for the City in its civil suit against Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso, made continuous requests for funds. These demands for "expenses and lost time" ranged as high as $100 a day. Both attorneys have testified they paid Graves only on these two claims.

Late in the afternoon Defense Attorney Lafayette R. Chamberlin attempted to use o transcript of the testimony of four witnesses at the Finance Committee hearing as evidence in the present trial. Judge Harold P. Williams said he would hear arguments on its admissibility when trial resumes tomorrow.

Committee Urges Loans to Farmers

A request for loans to farmers for the rehabilitation of property damaged in last month's flood and hurricane was forwarded to farm credit agencies today by the Massachusetts Farm Disaster Committee.

In a resolution adopted yesterday, the Committee also urged that the agencies keep representatives in the field until needs are met, and that farmers needing aid contact proper Federal agencies immediately.

At the same time, it was disclosed by the Concord, N. H., Board of Assessors, that of more than 250 farmers in the Concord rural area affected by the storm, not one would accept a Federal loan. Nothing would be acceptable to them, the Board said, except an outright grant.

Dane to Head Symphony Board

Ernest B. Dane was elected President of the Trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday, succeeding Bentley W. Warren, who has held that office since 1932. Mr. Warren will continue as a member of the board.

Mr. Dane, one of the original Trustees, has been Treasurer of the corporation since the 1919-20 season, and will continue in that office together with his duties as President.

Cambridge Group To Oppose Plan E

Spokesmen for Cambridge city employees said today that an organization meeting would be held within a week to conduct an anti-city manager campaign in an effort to defeat the Plan E proposal on the November election ballot in their city.

The move for a meeting was being advanced today on the basis that the establishment of a city manager form of government might result in a wave of "efficiency" causing reductions of wages and salaries of city employees.

Norwood Upholds Manager, Recalls Three Selectmen

Voters of Norwood, Mass., believe in businesslike town management.

They believe in it to the extent of protecting their Town Manager against anything he considers to be political interference. They believe in it to the extent of guarding its spirit as well as its form.

They demonstrated this Oct. 11 when they backed their Manager, William C. Kendrick, to the limit, ousting three Selectmen—a majority of the Town Board—who had suspended him Sept 22.

Political Pressure

The Manager had charged that he was suspended and would be removed permanently because he had refused to "go along" with "patronage" demands of three politically-minded Selectmen.

The voters supported him by a ratio of about 4 to 3. They not only removed the three Board members, but elected others in their places pledged to the policies of the Manager.

The Selectmen, ousted in one of Massachusetts' rare recall elections, were: Sture Nelson, Chairman of the Board; John M. Mutch and Herbert V. Brady. Mr. Mutch is also a member of the State House of Representatives.

To their posts were elevated John E. Folan, Francis W. Smith, and Charles E. Houghton. The vote tally:

Mr. Folan, 2,878; Mr. Mutch, 2,135. Mr. Smith, 2,721; Mr. Brady, 2,199. Mr. Houghton, 2,820; Mr. Nelson, 2,153.

Immediately after the votes were counted, Judge James A. Halloran, Town Moderator, announced the three Selectmen were thereby removed. A torchlight procession then marched to Mr. Kendrick's home to congratulate him. He thanked them from his front porch.

Samuel P. Sears, counsel for Mr. Kendrick, announced he would seek "complete vindication" of his client at a formal hearing by the new Town Board. The Manager had been accused of failing to co-operate with other Town departments, failing to perform his duties disinterestedly and competently, and refusing to permit Selectmen to examine records in his custody.

Recall Limited to Towns

The recall privilege is limited to towns in Massachusetts. It is not available to cities, as was illustrated last year when a movement arose to oust Mayor William C. O'Brien, of Revere, following disclosure of gambling and other racketeering conditions in the City. Officials ruled he could not be ousted until his term expired.

In California, the recall was used recently to remove the Mayor of Los Angeles after an investigation of crime conditions.

Sales Tax Looms as Election Issue in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 12—The Republican and Democratic Parties have drawn up their respective platforms and from them it is obvious that the question of a sales tax will plan an important part in the campaign.

At the November election, the voters will be asked to vote on four proposed State Constitutional amendments, one of which would permit establishment of a sales tax. The Republican Party supports the entire proposed amendment, while the Democratic platform supports all of the amendment but that part pertaining to a sales tax.

The other three amendments providing for absentee voting at State elections, prohibiting diversion of motor vehicle revenue, and empowering the Legislature to define the word "pauper" as used in the Constitution in regard to the right to vote, have been approved by the Democrats only. Republicans confined their approval to the tax amendment and the work of the Convention as a whole.

The Democratic platform calls for support of New Deal policies while the Republican platform calls for "preservation of the Constitution of the United States, the safeguarding of American ideals and American institutions, and perpetuation for posterity of the upholding of that great principle of human rights and human liberties."

Appeal to Labor

Both parties have adopted planks appealing for the support of labor. The Democrats "advocate the adoption of a law to provide minimum wages and maximum hours and to guarantee to intrastate labor the same right to organize now enjoyed by interstate labor. Because of the increasing volume and complexity of the laws and regulations pertaining to labor and the benefits to labor, we recommend that the Labor Department be adapted to meet modern conditions and to solve modern problems. All records of the Labor Department, as well as those of the comptroller's office and all State departments, must be made available to the public at all times."

The Republican plank endorses the right of labor to engage in collective bargaining aimed at obtaining its rightful share of what it produces; pledges support of existing minimum wage and maximum hour statutes and extension of such legislation to cover all workers not covered by Federal legislation; and endorses interstate compacts to make such hour and wage regulations uniform in an area.

For agriculture, the Republicans suggest the "initiation of a definite program of research, built around the laboratories at the University of New Hampshire, intended to develop new and extended uses for milk, woods, potatoes, and other farm products; the further correlation of the work of the State police with that of local authorities for the better protection of life and property in the rural and recreational districts; and so far as funds will permit we commit the State to a continuance of its program of betterment in the field of rural roads."

Agricultural Demands

The Democrats suggest for agriculture that the State match Federal funds for the eradication of plant disease; change the highway finance system so that the State Highway Department may be able to match grants available to the State from the Federal Government for highway purposes; and extend the educational equalization system so that it will cover the financing of high school as well as elementary school costs.

The Week in New Hampshire

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Thursday, becoming somewhat overcast and threatening toward night; gentle westerly winds tonight, becoming southwesterly during Thursday and increasing.

Massachusetts: Fair, warmer in northwest portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy followed by rain in northwest portion.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, followed by rain at night.

Maine: Fair, slightly warmer in central and north portions tonight; Thursday partly cloudy followed by rain in west portion during afternoon.

New Hampshire: Fair and warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy, followed by rain.

Vermont: Fair, warmer in central and south portion tonight; Thursday cloudy, followed by rain.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds tonight becoming fresh on Thursday; fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	56	Minneapolis	64	64
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	62	62	New York	56	56
Denver	62	54	Norfolk	52	50
Helena	44	42	Philadelphia	56	56
Kansas City	66	66	St. Louis	66	66
Los Angeles	62	62	SanFrancisco	56	56
Miami	78	78	Washington	56	54

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 12.
B—Minimum, Oct. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:51 p. m; height 10.8 feet.
Thursday, 1:23 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:39 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giraudou. Presented by the Theater Guild Starring Lynn Fontaine, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:40. (No one admitted during the prologue.) Last week.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Extra matinee Oct. 11, proceeds going to Actors' Fund. No tax.) Last week.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:35, 7:20, 10:20. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Tomorrow: Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "To Hot to Handle." Also "Girl's School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy.

Keith Memorial—
"Room Service," starring the Marx Bros. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Road to Reno," with Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Boston—

Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:09, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Exeter—
"Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty. 2:15, 5:05, 7:50. Also "The Crowd Roars," featuring Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:20, 6:10, 9. Richard Dix in "Sky Giant." Also Robert Young in "Rich Man, Poor Girl."

Strand—
Jane Withers in "Rascals." Also "Reformatory," with Jack Holt. Tomorrow: "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Also "Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville and Dolores Costello.

Uptown—
"Algiers," starring Charles Boyer. 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Spawn of the North," with Henry Fonda, George Raft, Dorothy Lamour and John Barrymore. 1:00, 4:48, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Steel. Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
Errol Flynn and Olivia DeHavilland in "Four's a Crowd." Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Angiers," starring Charles Boyer, Hedy Lamarr and Sigrid Gurie. 3:30, 6:34, 9:43.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Burns in "The Arkansas Traveler." Fenway: 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Boris Karloff in "Mr. Wong, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan in "The Crowd Roars." Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Guatamala," "Rubinoff & His Violin," "Hunting Fish with Ross Allen," latest March of time, and three latest newsreels.

Brookline Village—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." 3:35, 6:45, 9:35. "Crashing Hollywood" with Lee Tracy. 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
All latest newsreels, featuring European and flood scenes. Comedy, musical, travel, cartoon, and sports reels. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Assire in "Carefree." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. 1:35, 4:45, 8.

Tremont—
"Mayerling," with Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux. Also "Goodbye Broadway," featuring Charles Winaninger and Alice Brady. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory—
"Romance in the Dark," with Gladys Swarthout and John Boles. Also "Sign of the Cross." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Franco Campaign Viewed as Attack Upon Democracy

Intimating that a victory for Franco in Spain would be a serious blow at democracy not only in Europe but on the American continent as well, the Duchess of Atholl, speaking last evening at the Copley Plaza Hotel, under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, concluded her series of talks on the Spanish situation. During the past few weeks she has toured Canada and part of the United States and plans to return to England next week.

The Spanish Loyalist cause, that of the legal Government, she asserted, could be saved yet if the people could obtain two things they lacked, ammunition for their soldiers and food for their civilian population. The policy of non-intervention on the part of democracies, she stated, had failed in its purpose and served instead, inadvertently, as a policy of intervention. The Government of the United States, by its arms embargo, she added, shared the blame in withholding arms which the Government of Spain was entitled to purchase in self-defense.

Peace in Europe, she stated, would be even less secure than at present if the Loyalists were defeated. Already in Spain she said the Germans controlled, in Franco's territory, services such as telephones and some of the banks. Franco, if he won the war, she added, would be unable to refuse his assistants, Germany and Italy, the use of his ports or air bases; Italian airplanes and submarines operating from the Balearic Islands might make it impossible for France, in case of war, to fetch troops from its colonies in northwest Africa; British ships might have difficulty communicating with Malta, Egypt and Palestine; and if Hitler determined to possess himself of the Rumanian oil fields, France, with a third front to defend, would find herself in a vise.

Referring to the inroads of Fascism in the South American countries, and to certain tendencies even in the United States, she recalled that for three or four years prior to the Spanish rebellion a German Nazi organization had existed in Spain, "buying the Spanish press and influencing the army."

Congress Session On N. E. Relief Urged

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 12

White House aides said yesterday a letter had been received from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, urging the President to call a special session of Congress to enact hurricane and flood relief for New England.

While there was no immediate comment, it was recalled the President at a press conference several weeks ago said no new legislation was needed to handle the New England emergency.

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Steps in Maine's New Park Highway

Before and After on Kebo Mountain Road

Upper left: Before the new highway was cut through the rock. Upper right: The new road overlooking Bar Harbor. Lower left: The junction of Kebo Mountain Road and Ledgelawn Avenue before the recent work. Lower right: How the intersection looks now.

BAR HARBOR, Maine—With the autumn foliage in Acadia National Park at its loveliest, many autoists are traveling for the first time over the new link in the Park system circling the shore and mountains of Mount Desert Island. The highway is called the Kebo Mountain Road. It is three miles long and the road cohstruction was done by the Lane Construction Corporation of Meriden, Conn., under the direction of their district engineer, Austin E. Page of Concord, N. H. Frank E. Bowen of Keene, N. H., was resident superintendent.

The road cost $140,000 and makes a direct connection from Bar Harbor to Cadillac Mountain Road. One major construction on this project is a stone arch bridge with a 40-foot span costing $50,000. This was constructed by the B. W. Candage firm of Seal Harbor, Maine.

The work was done by the National Park Service under the direction of The Bureau of Public Roads. The project is now being landscaped by CCC forces under the direction of the National Park Service.

News of Today in Boston And the Metropolitan Area

(Continued from Page 9)

veiled in Chelsea, a gift to the city from Italian residents.

Although this was a holiday for State House and City Hall employees, the day marked a round of activities for both Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin who were invited officially to dozens of celebrations and attended the most important. The Governor attended the statue unveiling in Chelsea and the Mayor was leading spokesman at the city's observances at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

Boston stores were closed until 1 p. m., with openings permited by the city during the afternoon to allow merchants to take advantage of the holiday crowd flooding the downtown districts for the parade.

Laski to Fill Gap At Ford Hall Forum

Repercussions of the exclusion of John Strachey, British leftist, from the United States were felt in Boston today as officials of Ford Hall Forum arranged to have Prof. Harold J. Laski, leader of the English Labor Party, substitute for him Sunday.

If Mr. Strachey, however, is successful in his appeal from the State Department's exclusion order, he will speak in Boston as scheduled, Forum officials stated today.

On Ellis Island in New York harbor, where he was taken from the Normandie, Mr. Strachey denied membership in the Communist Party, and asserted he is a Socialist.

Baptist Drive On Racing Urged

Demand that churches enter politics to the extent of militantly fighting horse and dog racing was voiced in Somerville last night by the Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, Pastor of Tremont Temple.

"I shall drag my church into politics, and I don't mind saying so," declared Dr. Brownville, addressing the 90th annual meeting of the Boston North Association of Baptist churches. The meeting was held in the First Baptist Church, Somerville.

"We are not supposed to mix in politics," continued Dr. Brownville "but the time has come to do so. We must join together to defeat horse and dog racing legislation."

Strong endorsement of Dr. Brownville's position was indicated by those present.

New officers of the association were announced as the Rev. Carroll O. Morong, of First Baptist Church, Waltham, Moderator; the Rev. A. J. Nordlund of Belmont Street Baptist Church, Watertown, clerk; Arthur E. Gilmore, Arlington, Treasurer.

Road Fatalities High in September

Massachusetts highway fatalities during September amounted to 71—the highest figure for any month this year—Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported yesterday. Last year the September figure was only 52.

Mr. Goodwin pointed, however, at the reduction of the total for the first nine months of the year from 513 in 1937 to 408 this year.

Frankness in Home Advised by Dr. Wile

Relative places of parents and children in the home was discussed yesterday by Dr. Ira S. Wile, lecturer at Columbia University, at the Junior League Ballroom, under auspices of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, member of the Community Federation of Boston.

Much of the difficulty in the home, according to Dr. Wile, is due to a lack of frankness and reasonableness on the part of parents. The tempo of the age determines the tempo of the home, but any tempo, if wisely handled, could result in a harmonious home life, Dr. Wile said.

Bite into Delight
Page & Shaw
$1.00 PER POUND
Sunday WBZ.10 A.M.—WOR.9.45 A.M.

Gloucester Dedicates Pier

(Continued from Page 9)

Gloucester Master Mariners' Association—was among friends of the port to whom appeals were made. The grant was awarded but stipulations as to the operation of the pier went with the award.

City Lesee

Uncle Sam frowned on the State's plan of private operation of the pier under lease. In fact it was just impossible for private enterprise to operate a monument to Federal "largesse" for the filling of personal coffers. So the city had to become the lessee of the pier to secure the Federal grant, and is to operate the pier for the profitless benefit of the men who go down to the sea in ships, those brave and hardy men, who came from many parts of the world to join the toilers of the sea from the time of the Gloucester fisheries were first established in 1623.

Leon V. Stone

Dr. Mayer to Talk In R. I. Public Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12—Designed to reach a combined audience of 10,000 persons in 13 cities and towns before next February, a series of 95 forum lectures on economic and foreign affairs opened here Monday under joint State and Federal auspices.

Dr. Joseph Mayer, educator and author, now in service of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, will conduct the forums through December, after which he will be succeeded by Dr. Sydney Greenbie.

The project is being financed by a Federal grant of approximately $12,000 to be matched by one third of that amount in State funds. The only cost to the cities and towns will be janitor service, light and heat in the school buildings which will be used for forum purposes.

Dr. Mayer already has conducted forums under similar auspices in Colorado, Pennsylvania and Virginia. He explained that of the 22 topics selected by various communities, 12 are economic and 10 are international.

"There is unusual interest everywhere at this time in economic trends and developments in foreign affairs which may make for peace or war," he added.

Dr. Mayer, who is an honorary consultant in sociology at the Library of Congress, was formerly head of the department of economics and sociology at Tufts College and Graduate School. He has just returned from Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Junior Club Women To Plan Activities

Junior Club women of the State will have their annual fall conference in the chapel of the First Congregational Church at Northampton on Saturday, Oct. 15, beginning at 10:30 a. m. The new chairman, Miss Frances Letson of Dorchester, will preside, and the Junior Department of the Northampton Woman's Club, Miss Patricia Fowle, President, will be hostess.

At the morning session there will be talks by officers of the State Federation; two-minute reports of Junior Club presidents, and an address on "Camp Scholarships for Undernourished Children."

A vote will be taken to decide whether this or some other worthwhile cause will benefit from the second annual Charity Ball, which will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, on Saturday, Oct. 29.

Clearing of Maine Woods Ordered to Prevent Fire

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Assignment of 400 WPA relief workers to clear hurricane-devastated timberlands of Maine was ordered Oct. 11 by John C. Fitzgerald, WPA Administrator, as a move to safeguard against an "extreme fire hazard."

The project was expected to last four months and cost $93,000 for labor. Work will start immediately.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:15 WBZ Second season of "Mr. Keen, Tracer of Lost Persons," dramatic serial.
8:00 WNAC "One Man's Family," dramatic serial, with Aleanor Taylor, six years old, as "Joan Lacey," daughter of "Claudia."
8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc), "Understanding Music: The Middle Ages—Music of the Church: Plainsong," Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.
8:30 WEEI Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Joan Edwards, songs; Modernaires, male quartet. Featuring swing version of "Boola Boola"; Fred Van Epps, ragtime banjoing.
8:30 WBZ "Hobby Lobby": Dave Elman interviews Homer A. Davis, Cambridge, Mass., sand collector; Elmer Nickerson, East Boston, Mass., miniature amusement park builder; Dr. George G. Bell, Cattleberg, Ky., furnace collector.
9:00 WEEI "Columbia Workshop": Earle Larimore and Selena Royle in Rudyard Kipling's "Brushwood Boy."
9:00 WNAC "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; interview with Jesse Haines, 16-year-old paleontologist.
9:30 WEEI "Star Theater": John Barrymore and Noah Beery in "The Jest"; Adolphe Menjou, master of ceremonies; Una Merkel and Charles Ruggles; Jane Frohman and Kenny Baker; choir; orchestra.
9:45 WAAB Gov. Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island on "What New England and Rhode Island Are Doing to Rehabilitate Themselves."
10:00 WBZ "Magnolia Blossoms": Fisk Jubilee Choir, and orchestra, from Nashville, Tenn.
10:30 WEEI "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest interviews Elsie Voight, "soldier of fortune."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston ...	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Castilliana"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Repub. State Com.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters":	Midweek Function	"One Man's Family":	Coldstream Guards'	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Midweek Function	dramatic sketch	Band from London	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Press Time": newspa-	"Varieties": music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	per game	Dance music; talk
9:00 "Workshop":	Political talk	"Town Hall Tonight"	Address: Senator Joseph	"The Question Box"
9:15 "Brushwood Boy"	Concert Hall	with Fred Allen and	O'Mahoney	"The Question Box"
9:30 Star Theater:	"Musical Festival": M.	Peter Van Steeden's	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	D. Ballantine, songs
9:45 musical - variety	Spitalny's Orchestra	Orchestra	Talk, Gov. Robt. Quinn	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00 dramatic show	"Magnolia Blossoms":	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 with A. Menjou	choir; soloists	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	'Melodies from the Skies'	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 Edward A. Guest	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	'Melodies from the Skies'	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Crowning of Queen at	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Veiled Prophet Ball	lem: variety
11:30 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 B. Berrigan's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	George and Juanita	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	'Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk; music; talk	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot: music	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orch.;	Household talk	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	'The Wheels Go Round'	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	'The Wheels Go Round'	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum" sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Song Shop: organ	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Forecast: Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith	News; feature; music;	"Elanor Carmello"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James": sk.	stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	Sport relay	Adv. Club luncheon
1:30 "Road of Life"	Talk; music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Adv. Club luncheon
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Adv. Club luncheon
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	Organ recital with Alice	"Two on a Shoestring"	Song team
2:15 Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	O'Leary, contralto	Hum and Strum: songs	Edna Carter, songs
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Sport report	"Federal Theater
2:45 of the Air"	Hymns of All Churches	Marjorie Mills	Sport report	Presents": drama
3:00 U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue";	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
3:30 Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Four of Us"	Pepper Young's Family	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Sport reports
3:45 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Forecast; News	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00 "Do You Remem-	National Dairy Show	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Safety talk	"Don Rico's Strings"
4:15 ber?": instr. ens.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": serial	Sport reports
4:30 W. Angel, songs	Club Matinee: variety	Dramatic sketch	"Two Keyboards"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Hatterfields"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Music; Dance Revue	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport report	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport report	Sport reports
5:30 Comment; music	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport report	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Football talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Phantom Rickshaw";	Vallee Hour; with Conn.	"The Green Hornet":	Question and Answer
8:15 Jack Miller's Or.;	radio drama	Yankees; Freddie Bar-	dramatization	Game
8:30 chestra; Ted	Whispering Voice Choir	tholemew; G. Givot;	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Nat'l Policy Holders
8:45 Straeter Choir	Carnegie Inter. Exhibit	B. Samuels; H. Claire	Wallenstein	Talk: Nat'l Fire Week
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program with	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	the World War
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Reginald Stewart,	Robert Young, m. c.;	We Want a Touchdown:	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	conductor	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 Columbia Concert	'People I Have Known':	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 Orchestra	orchestra; soloists	John Scott Trotter's	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30 "Americans at	'People I Have Known':	Or.; Fay Wray; Gene	Concert Revue; soloists;	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 Work": interviews	orchestra; soloists	Lockhart	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:15 Snorts; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Walter Miller's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Walter Miller's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

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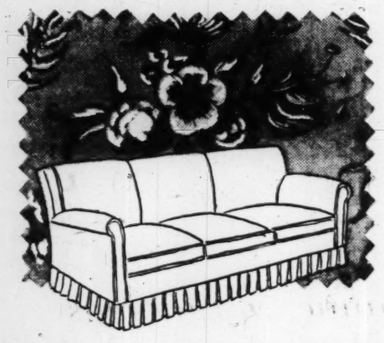

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 13

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Four New Movie Programs To Celebrate the Holiday

Movies of the Moment

This being a sort of holiday, there are big doings in the movie houses: three openings today, and a fourth tomorrow. Needless to say, the unquenchable "Moonlight Sonata" is entering its twenty-first week at the Fine Arts.

The Keith Memorial anticipated the holiday with a preview last night of the new Marx Brothers film, "Room Service." The other new ones today are "If I were King," at the Metropolitan, and "The Arkansas Traveler," at the Paramount and Fenway. The State and Orpheum follow along tomorrow with "Too Hot to Handle," having held to their regular opening day, no doubt, because of the popularity of "Boys Town."

'If I Were King'

Paramount is very proud of its Frank Lloyd production, "If I Were King," which stars Ronald Colman and features Frances Dee, Basil Rathbone, and a newcomer, Ellen Drew. It is, of course, the old story of François Villon, with a script made by Preston Sturgess from the Justin Huntly MacCarthy play.

Colman impersonates Villon, the gutter poet and philosopher of Paris. Paramount admits that the film presents "a Villon story totally different from any ever offered in literature, on the stage or on the screen. After robbing a royal warehouse and killing a soldier in a tavern brawl, the idol of the Paris populace is made grand constable of France by a capricious king. Inspired by the love of a royal princess, he defies the old politicians of the country and forges his people into a mob-army and leads them himself against the Burgundian troops."

Mr. Rathbone plays King Louis XI, Miss Dee, Katherine de Vaucelles, and Miss Drew, "the sympathetic Huguette," her first featured role.

According to Variety, "Paramount made a happy and profitable choice. 'If I Were King' is healthy box office that will hit extended runs right down the line and finish as one of the top grossers of the company's fall releases . . . with Ronald Colman in his first appearance in a year (last in 'Prisoner of Zenda'), combination has substantial possibilities. . . . 'If I Were King' is a well-mounted and splendid production that carries along at a fascinating pace throughout its 100 minutes."

Companion piece at the Metropolitan is "Mysterious Mr. Moto," starring Peter Lorre as the detective and employing also Mary Maguire, Henry Wilcoxon, Erik Rhodes, and Harold Huber.

'Arkansas Traveler'

"The Arkansas Traveler" is described as "Paramount's exciting comedy-drama of hometown life in America." It stars Bob Burns and features Fay Bainter, Irvin S. Cobb, Jean Parker and John Beal. The companion attraction will be "Mr. Wong, Detective," a yarn of international intrigue, starring Boris Karloff in the title role.

"The Arkansas Traveler" is said to have been made in response to the demands of Burns's admirers that he drop musical comedy roles and play the sort of American characters typified by the late Will Rogers. Paramount executives agreed with the movie public, for the sage of Van Buren now appears minus the bazooka, in a role glorifying one of America's best-loved and most colorful figures—the crusading editor of the country newspaper. The story is that of an itinerant printer who calls every hobo and every trainman his friend. He hears that the widow of a man he once worked for is still trying to run the old paper, and is in trouble. Bob pitches in, saves the paper, straightens out a love affair, breaks up a political ring, and puts the enslaved town back on its feet. And he does it in a thrill-a-minute climax with the aid of a couple of hundred "knights of the road," who rush to his aid.

"Mr. Wong, Detective," adapted from magazine stories by Hugh Wiley, introduces Boris Karloff as the screen's latest sleuth. Mr. Karloff is called upon to solve a series of baffling murder mysteries which tend to cause serious international complications. Grant Withers, Evelyn Brent, and Maxine Jennings are in the support.

'Too Hot to Handle'

"Too Hot to Handle," the State and Orpheum feature, is the new Clark Gable-Myrna Loy item which was described in this place last week. Suffice it to recall that it deals with the exploits of a newsreel camera man in various out-of-the-way places. Mr. Gable of course wins out over his rival (Walter Pidgeon) and gets the girl. Leo Carrillo and Walter Connolly are also in it.

The sideshow at the State and Orpheum will be "Girls' School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy.

The new Marx Brothers item at the Memorial is a filming of the stage farce. The Film Daily says the picture finds the Marxes "right in their element," but Variety's Hollywood correspondent thinks that "audiences accustomed to their peculiar brand of humor may find it somewhat less diverting and certainly somewhat less screwy."

With the feature is shown "The Road to Reno," with Randolph Scott, Hope Hampton and Glenda Farrell.

Cut in Weymouth Relief Faces Next Town Meeting

Raymond E. Stein, Chairman of the Weymouth Appropriations Committee stated this morning that the town meeting next Friday night will be asked to substantially cut funds for relief for next year. He listed his town as in a very "unfavorable" light because according to statistics as compiled by the State Department of Public Welfare, Weymouth is either highest or within third highest position in all forms of relief for this year as compared with communities of similar populations and circumstances.

Mr. Stein's committee will recommend that $14,000 be approved for public welfare, $15,000 for old age assistance, and $4,000 for aid to dependent children. The amount already spent this year surpasses these funds although no exact account of expenditures is possible pending a survey.

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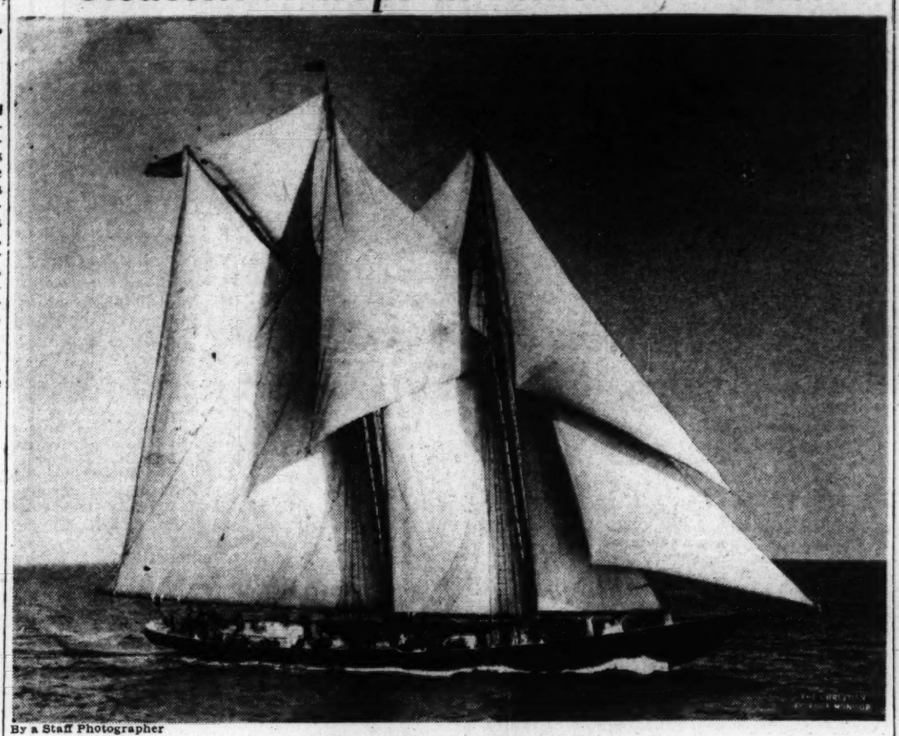
Gloucester's Hope in Fishermen's Race



By a Staff Photographer

Gertrude L. Thebaud

Fishing Boats Set to Resail Drifting Match

(Continued from Page 9)

feeble promise of something better in the way of a breeze. The wind wasn't long in coming now.

To spectators lulled into a satisfied somnolence by the dreamy warmth of the day, the awakening came with startling suddenness. Evidently the rival skippers had been awake all the while, watching, waiting, for this expected wind from out of the southwest. Bluenose suddenly began bearing up. Captain Walters was luffing. And now the battle was joined. Thebaud responded with a rousing luff. Together the ships swung around, leaving great half circles of slick water where their wakes showed green on the glassy sea. The wily Downeaster was making his bid for the weather gauge. The vessels hauled hard on the freshening wind, and began to foot, both with a whisp of white water showing under their prows.

Gradually they bore off and eased out sheets for the mark with Thebaud still holding her advantage. They stood off for a spell, then the tenacious Lunenberger luffed out again. Again Thebaud responded and from there to the first mark it was a dog fight of desperate luffs, of shrewd tacks and daring gybes in which the Canadian finally carried the day. In the end, the Bluenose had driven the Thebaud wide of the course. Now the challenger had to come about to leeward.

Bluenose Takes Lead

Bluenose was taking the play away from the Gloucester boat and the Canadians' hopes were as high as the maintruck once more. Waiting at the mark was the Bluenose's steam tender, the cutter Arras, and now her rails were jammed with excited watchers. The champion rounded in handsome style and the people in the Arras gave their countrymen a heartening cheer.

A minute back came the Thebaud, steering close to the buoy, heading up smartly in an effort to overhaul her big rival in the long beat to windward. Nearly four hours of the six-hour time limit on the 36-mile race had now run out. A decisive finish within the limits looked hopeless. But the committee aboard the Thetis let them go it. With the wind piping up, Captain Pine aboard the Thebaud challenged Captain Walters to a tacking duel.

The schooners took a long port hitch toward the land with Thebaud seemingly closing water on her rival in the long thresh to windward. Thebaud tacked and the tension increased as watchers waited to see whether the challenger had forereached her flying rival. Bluenose crossed ahead. But the American had cut her lead, and again Thebaud tacked. This time, Captain Walters decided to let his rival go and the vessels separated, Thebaud on the port tack, in the direction of Boston, Bluenose on the starboard tack and heading for Spain.

Anybody's Guess

Now it was anybody's guess as to what would have happened by the time the vessels met as they came about to lay the mark. From a position miles apart and from opposite directions, the two ships tacked and swiftly came together. The answer was now plain. A wind that had been heading the vessels a good point off found Bluenose, the offshore ship, in the favored berth. As they steered for the mark she was well in the lead with Thebaud safe under her lee. Pine now tacked to clear his wind. But with Bluenose able to fetch the mark with a good rap full, there was no need for Walters to cover his rival.

There was still another reason why Walters need pay no further attention to the Gloucester boat—the inexorable certainty that the time limit had nearly run its course with the finish beyond their reach. In the excitement of the contest, it was easy to forget that fact. But now the disappointing impact came with conclusive suddenness, as the committe boat hoisted its "race off" signal and ran down to hail the captains and order them back to port.

To no one could the disappointment have been any keener than Capt. Angus Walters and his shipmates aboard the Bluenose. Thus by the baffling vagaries of the starting breeze was a well-earned victory denied the invading ship and the Thebaund saved on the brink of a decisive defeat.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hark, look and listen! Are you one of those women who like nothing better than to move furniture around? One of those women whose day just isn't complete unless you have changed the position of at least one chair and two tables . . . to say nothing of the sofas and pianos you have moved around in your odd moments, so that your husband never knows whether he's in his own home or the house next door, once he steps into the living room after his day at the office? Then you're the woman we're looking for . . . or rather Jordan Marsh is. Because it seems that they're giving you a chance to express yourself along these lines, if you so desire . . . and there are prizes in the offing. Double pleasure; we might say.

The idea is that the Interior Decorating department can tell you all about it . . . over in the Annex, up on the fifth floor. But we can tell you a bit about it; just enough to see if you're interested. Anyhow, to get down to facts and furniture, the sum of $1.50 buys for you a series of four lectures by Mrs. Marin Wood, interior decorating authority. To be sure, the lectures of Tuesday and Wednesday have already passed by, but you still have Thursday, Friday and Saturday to get in on them. And with each set of lectures a kit and prizes go along. The kit is a little workshop for you . . . with little pieces of miniature cutout furniture and accessories. And you furnish a room with them, and move them around to your heart's content. Incidentally the idea might be helpful in getting your own living room into order, you know. In fact that's the basis of the whole idea in the first place!

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The Pocket-size Brush and Comb

Perhaps you'll be interested to know that the "Brushkomb" . . . which we mentioned a few weeks ago . . . can now be purchased at Stearns and Filene's, as well as at Jordan's. This, in case you don't remember, is the combination pocket size brush and comb. Which may be used individually if you like; but which, when used together, so that you brush as you comb, gives simply grand results. It'll fit in practically any purse you own; but you also use it at your dressing table, you know. $3.50.

♣ ♣ ♣

Self-Operated Skirt Marker

Now that you've tried on all your last year's fall and winter clothes we take it for granted that you found that every skirt and dress has to be shortened. If for no other reason than to make you feel more like it's this year's buy! You can probably hem, but it's the "hanging" that gets you! All right, then, suppose you try one of Filene's "Self Skirt-Markers" that you'll find in their Notions Department on the first floor for a matter of a dollar. It looks something like a little automobile jack, come to think of it, and you set it on the floor near yourself, take the little bulb that's attached to it up in your hand and start squeezing. With every squeeze a mark is left on your skirt at just the right height, for you see there's a ruler arrangement on it, and you set it for the length you desire. This assures you that even though you're more or less a novice with the needle, your skirt will at least hang even! And think of the money you'll save by being able to take care of those hems yourself.

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Vestee Front; Dinner Gowns

P. S. That dress suit with the Roman striped vestee front worked in so trickily is sure cute! At Dixon's Dress Shop, right next to Loew's State Theater. But then so is their black velvet dinner gown with the tiny puff sleeves that features a fuchsia belt in the shape of flowers and leaves all around. $16.50, if we remember correctly. $2 buys a pair of evening sandals at the W. L. Douglas Stores . . . a lot of silver thread mixed in with them.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Construction Begun On $75,000 Unit At Worcester Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12—Work on the first building of a three-unit construction program at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute will commence this week, according to an announcement by Ralph Earle, President. This first unit will be a $75,000 addition to the Salisbury Laboratories of the Institute, and it is expected, will be completed about next May.

The new Salisbury wing will feature a windowless lecture room that will seat 220 persons, and will permit complete re-organization of both the chemical and physical departments of the school. The architecture of the new addition will be such as to relieve the severity of the lines of the old building, completed in 1889. Artificial illumination will be the sole means of lighting the new lecture hall on the upper floor of the building, and the entire structure will be completely air-conditioned.

The next building of the mentioned program will be a new mechanical engineering building, and the third a students' activities building with a large auditorium and library. With the completion of the Salisbury addition, the present lecture halls in the main building will be converted into laboratories, class rooms, and staff offices.

Tilton Mill Reopens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Factory employment in Tilton, N. H., is being increased by 15 per cent with the opening of the Tilton Worsted Mills, Inc., newly organized with local capital and local management, it was announced Oct. 10 by Laurence M. Meyer, State Industrial Agent of the State Planning and Development Commission. George Lincoln, Former Manager of the Canterbury Mills in Tilton, is Treasurer and Manager of the new coricern, which will employ about 80 persons.

Masons to Meet in Boston

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—Boston has just been selected for next year's meeting of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons, Northern Jurisdiction, at the fraternal order's 136th annual gathering here. The 33d degree, highest in Masonry, was conferred on 80 candidates, but lodge officials said a list of those thus honored was not available.

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'Snow White' Drawings Are Now on View

The Arts in Boston

Now that the "Snow White" theme has exhausted every possible commercial use, we have an opportunity to see "Snow White" really in the original. As most people understand, even the film itself is a sort of original once removed, for Snow White and her dwarfs and fascinating animals come to life from a sequence of pictures, painstakingly drawn and colored by a corps of artists, and eventually set before the camera. Over 475,000 drawings were required for the filming of "Snow White." Of these, 7,000 were selected by the Disney Studio, while the vast remainder has been destroyed.

These 7,000 are now on the market, and a selection is currently on view at Doll and Richards. (Some of us may be inclined toward ruefulness when we think of such wholesale destruction and realize what enormous pleasure the discarded ones might have brought to countless devotees. But such are the ways of present-day markets and economics. Rarity must be induced, even there where it does not exist.)

We visited Doll and Richards on the morning of opening, to be precise, at 11 a. m. Little red stars, which mean "sold," were affixed to many a label, and with considerable curiosity we explored the gallery for red stars, wishing to discover the favorite characters of "Snow White." The animals, of course. Nearly every composition with birds and animals had already been spoken for. Dopey was next, Dopey the hero who seems next only to Charlie McCarthy in popular acclaim. Snow White herself comes in third, even as we privately suspected, for somehow amidst this sea of drawings there seems least ingenuity in her making. The dwarfs are comic and caricatured; the animals, "cute," but Snow White proves somewhat conventional; and the queen in her two guises more conventional still. The Disney studio is freest and most engaging when it turns to the fanciful.

The pictures on celluloid show an amazing "finish," each is completed and delicately wrought. The lines are painstakingly traced and the colors sensitively applied. No doubt mechanical considerations, the problems of color photography, etc., must condition the making of these pictures, and some of us would like to know a little more about the intricate problems underlying. The drawings are necessarily conventionalized and they soon come as a sort of pictographic alphabet, in which Dopey is A, Sneezy B, Bashful C, etc.

To the eyes of a gallery trotter these Disney drawings have a prevailing quality of dynamics, of clarity, of point, all of which are not common in the works done by the average draughtsman. The function of the drawings, the necessity to conform to needs and limits, has not stayed the imagination but has rather enhanced it. This native American art, created in a machine age, is something to wonder at.

D. A.

Trains Resume Service

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—The Central Vermont Railway announced Oct. 10 the Washingtonian and Montrealer, night express trains between Montreal, New York, and Washington, would resume regular schedules tomorrow. Those trains have been suspended since Sept. 22 owing to flood and hurricane conditions in New England.

N. H. Jobs Up for Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 12—Placements by the New Hampshire State Employment Service during September were approximately a third ahead of those for August, according to information just released by Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, Director of the Employment Service.

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....AROUND THE CORNER

Ninety-Eight Cent Words—There is a secretary downtown, we're told, who always has insisted on spelling the word "initial" with two "I's". Her solicitious employer decided to save her from future embarrassment when he discovered her error. He bought a dictionary.

Confronted with it, she glanced at the price on the fly leaf.

"This dictionary is no good," she exclaimed at once. "It spells initial with one "I." After all you can't expect to get a good dictionary for only 98 cents!"

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Geographical Note—Helping her fifth-grade son with his homework one evening, a suburban mother, after reading names of various countries including France, Brazil, and Peru, asked a few questions.

"I've never heard of Peru," said the boy when she reached it in the list.

"Of course you have," the mother insisted. "Think hard. Peru. Peru!"

Light dawned. "Of course, I have, mother. Gay Paroo!"

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Nuts on Moving Day—The Brazil Nut Association's Department of Information advises everyone planning to move to have several Brazil nuts in his pockets—not for nourishment during the strenuous process, but to remove scratches from furniture.

"The natural oils in the nuts eliminate scratches," says their bulletin. "Just rub the end of a halved Brazil nut along the scratch."

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Starfish and Butterflies—What is a beach if you can't sit down on it and look things over at leisure? This question seemed so pertinent to the Directors of the Children's Museum, beside Jamaica Pond, that they built two sea life habitat groups so low that children can sit on the floor and imagine they are in the middle of rocks and sea weed.

One exhibit includes a tide pool populated by crabs and various shellfish. The other shows a stretch of shore, with shells, and birds.

There are three new habitat groups in the bird and insect room, too. One shows nature's camouflage of insects in deep woods. Another introduces the visitor to the monarch, mourning cloak, tiger and swallowtail butterflies. The third case contains a realistic woodland scene with a family of ruffed grouse.

♣ ♣ ♣

Rare Coin?—"An English guinea, found in the sand on the shore of Lake Champlain by children at play," says an item from the University of Vermont News Office, "is being shown in one of the twin special display cases in the entrance hallway of the Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont . . . Coins like the one shown, according to the Museum, are very rare and their current value is slightly over $5 American money."

This "$5 American money" seems to be something of anti-climax after the Museum's statement the coin was "very rare"—possibly the news office was unaware that $5, according to today's money changers, is the value of the modern English guinea.

♣ ♣ ♣

"It's an Ill Wind"—Numerous stories are among the things still being salvaged after the hurricane. From Hopedale comes the tale of a girl who—as branches and shingles disappeared into the distance—supposing the disturbance was purely local, exclaimed, "Boy! This will put Hopedale on the map!"

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Crimson Schedule Calls for More Than Good Coaching Job—Musing on Cruising

Heavy Opposition Taxes Harlow's Harvard Teams

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some of the boys who knew Dick Harlow as a football coach at Penn State, Western Maryland and other posts, would hardly recognize him today. In those days he had connections with football teams that really went places and did things.

His advent at Harvard was hailed on a national scope with wonderment. His acquaintances of the past knew that Dick Harlow could teach the game of football and that he knew a football player when he saw one, and at the time of his change to Harvard, the general thought dwelt upon whether Harvard intended going 'big time' or not.

Never, in all his coaching career, has Harlow been faced with the problems he fell heir to in moving to Cambridge. This is his fourth year and each succeeding season he has installed more efficient methods for the forming and development of football players and teams, but to little avail.

Faces Losing Cause

His herculean efforts, his sincerity, and his loyalty to the modern football tradition of Harvard, is facing a losing cause. Not enough good football prospects for a big time eleven can afford to attend Harvard and even those who can afford to, cannot get by the scholastic requirements. Scholarships go to students at Harvard and being an athlete is no magnet for scholastic reward.

With the steady fading out of material, Harlow has been confronted with the severest schedules Crimson football players ever have been asked to face. This season is the prize problem of all. At the beginning of the season experts numbered the real football players at Harvard at about 14. The first game brought a surprisingly improved Brown team to the Stadium and while Harvard might have won the game with favoring breaks, it was defeated 20 to 13.

Last week the Crimson stacked up against a team it had no license to face. Cornell had material three deep in every position and the only advantage Harvard had was its gameness. Despite the overwhelming odds the Crimson-jerseyed players waded into the Cornell giants with all they had and made quite a game of it. Cornell, on the other hand, never seemed to exert itself in gaining the victory. It was not pleasant for Dick Harlow to sit on the sidelines watching the youngsters he had taught football, suffer against such superior odds.

Soon the Alumni will rebel and no one knows better than Harlow that it will be Harlow they set sail for first. The only hope is that a few real prospects drift toward Harvard soon and inaugurate something realistic in the way of football and with better results better players will arrive in due time. Meanwhile the Harvard situation is at a low ebb and while the fault is due to no one individual, Dick Harlow shoulders the burden.

Harry Hopman Sails After Coast Victory

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 12 (AP)—Harry Hopman, non-playing captain of Australia's Davis Cup team, sails for home today with the Pacific Coast singles tennis championship.

He literally wore out Jack Tidball of Los Angeles in a two-hour battle yesterday to win, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5, 8—6. Once in the final set Tidball dropped to his knees from sheer exhaustion.

Hopman earlier had bumped Don Budge, International champion out of the tournament.

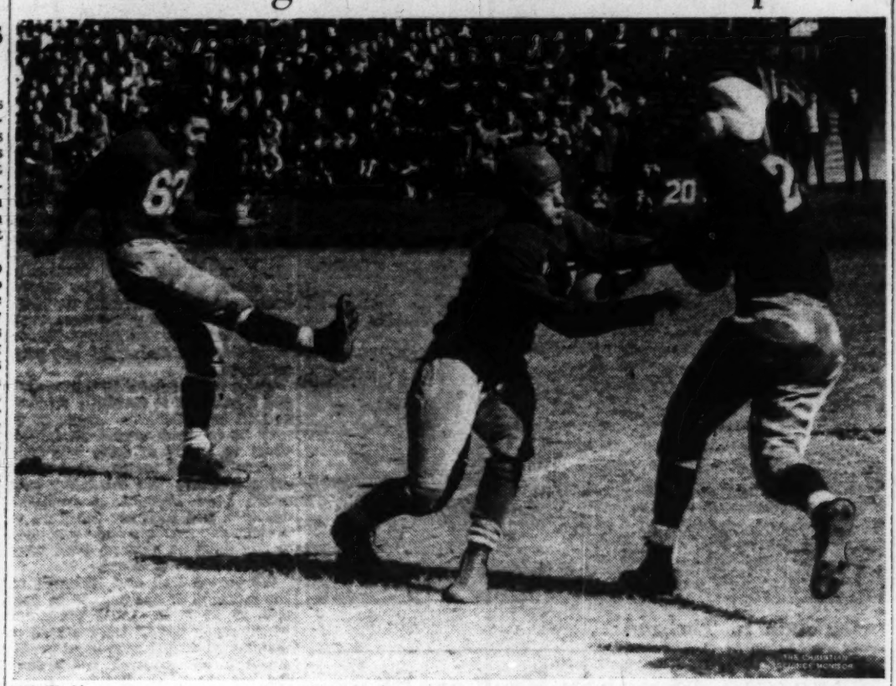
Budge salvaged a bit of glory when he and Dorothy Workman of Los Angeles defeated Margot Lumb of England and Bobby Riggs of Chicago in the mixed doubles finals, 6—3, 8—6.

Harvard Eights To Be Honored

The four Harvard crews which won victories against Yale at New London last spring are to be banqueted by the Harvard Club of Boston, Friday, Nov. 4.

The varsity, jayvee, freshmen and combination eights scored a complete sweep against the Eli.

Following in His Father's Footsteps



Wide World

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charley Brickley, son of the famous Harvard drop-kicker of several decades, who plays at right halfback on the Bronxville High School football team, is shown kicking a field goal from the 10-yard line during Bronxville's game with Fordham Prep at Fordham Field here Oct. 8. Charley stood out in the contest, which Bronxville won, 17 to 0. He skirted the opposing team's ends for large gains, hammered the tackles for considerable yardage and was a sharpshooter with aerials. He gave the victors the lead early in the second period by drop-kicking 30 yards for 3 points. In addition to this achievement, he added two conversion points on drop-kicks and threw a pass of 35 yards to Howard Bertkau for Bronxville's initial touchdown, also in the second session.

Two Important Grid Games In Big Ten Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—While there are only three championship games scheduled for this week end in the Big Ten Conference football race, two of them are sure to play a very prominent part in determining which team will be in line to take the 1938 title. These are the Minnesota-Michigan battle at Minneapolis and the Ohio State-Northwestern game at Evanston, Ill. The third game brings Iowa against Chicago at Chicago and, as neither of these colleges has a chance to finish well up in the standing, minor positions are all that the outcome can affect.

Of the two major games the Gopher-Wolverine battle promises to attract the most attention. Michigan under the coaching of Fritz Crisler, former Chicago star, is trying to work back to her football fame of olden days, and the Wolverines have shown in the two contests they have already played that they are in earnest. The Gophers have one of their typical power-house elevens again this year and so Saturday's game should be a great battle. Then too, the famous "Little Brown Jug" is involved in this contest and Michigan is especially anxious to get that trophy back as it has been away some little time now. Minnesota won last year's game 39 to 6; but the score will be nothing like that this Saturday.

Northwestern Starts

Northwestern is making its initial bow into the Conference race Saturday while the Buckeyes are playing their second championship game. Last fall Ohio State took the Wildcats by a score of 7 to 0; but the showing to date seems to favor Northwestern this year. Northwestern defeated Kansas State in its opening game 21 to 0 and last Saturday Kansas State defeated Missouri 21 to 13, which certainly indicates that the Staters are a good team. Ohio State has not shown too much strength with a 6-to-0 victory over Indiana and a 14-to-7 defeat by Southern California.

Neither Iowa nor Chicago has shown first-division football to date and the loser of Saturday's match will probably finish in last place. The other Big Ten teams will be meeting outside competition and if they get an even break they will be doing very well. Purdue meets Fordham at New York. Last year the Boilermakers lost by a score of 21 to 3. Indiana plays Nebraska at Lincoln and the result in 1937 was 7 to 0 in favor of the latter. Illinois plays Notre Dame at South Bend and if the Illini can spring as big a surprise as they did last year when the game was a scoreless tie, they will bring about one of the big upsets of this year. The Pittsburgh Panthers meet the Wisconsin Badgers at Madison and they will face far more serious opposition than they did in 1937 when they won by a score of 21 to 0.

Wolverines Impressive

Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin furnished most of the interest in the Big Ten matches last week end. The Wolverines met Chicago and, while it must be admitted that Chicago is below Big Ten Conference calibre this Fall, Michigan looked very impressive, gaining 476 yards by rushing and 32 by passing. The Maroon was able to gain only 133 yards in all.

The Gophers of Minnesota had all they wanted to do in defeating Purdue by the low score of 7 to 0. While the Gophers made something like 289 yards by rushing to 82 for Purdue, they were able to score only once and that late in the third quarter. They advanced the ball to Purdue's five-yard line in the fourth quarter but lost it on downs. The Purdue attack was far from as good as its defense as the Boilermakers made only one first down and never threatened to score.

That Harry Stuhldreher has brought the Badgers back into championship class is quite evident and Wisconsin should give Pitt a great battle this week end. The 31-to-13 defeat of Iowa last Saturday was quite satisfying to Wisconsin followers. The Badgers ran up 228 yards by rushing and 39 by forward passing.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Keller Budding Yankee Star

In Joe Gordon, the second base flash, the dominant Yankees brought forth the year's leading rookie. For a while his right to the crown was challenged by Cleveland's Ken Keltner, and others. But in the closing weeks of the American League schedule, Joe won going away. His performance in the World Series erased all doubt.

Next season the Yankees will be in line to retain their freshman monopoly. Nominated to succeed Gordon at the head of the first-year parade is Charley "King Kong" Keller, former all-around athlete at the University of Maryland.

With Joe Di Maggio, George Selkirk and Tommy Henrich playing the New York outfield, not to mention Myril Hoag and Jake Powell, the reserves, Keller's chances of making the grade in '39 appear very slim indeed. Charley, however, is not an ordinary rookie. He might have graduated to the parent Yankee club this season, except for the wealth of material on the McCarthy pay roll. Instead, the boy ran through a second campaign of schooling with the Newark Bears.

Powell is certain to leave the Yankees, either by trade or sale. Jake is not McCarthy's type of ball player. This, of course, will make room for Keller on the reserve list. But those who followed the boy's swift development in the International League under Oscar Vitt and Johnny Neun, insist he will break into the regular 1939 picket line at the stadium. If he does, it looks like Keller, Di Maggio and Henrich, reading from left to right.

Keller won the International League batting title in 1937, his first year in organized baseball. In 145 games he compiled a .353 figure, and for many weeks soared well over the .400 level. He is the youngest player who ever paced the International. Last September he celebrated his twenty-second birthday.

During the campaign recently closed, Charley batted a cool .364, including 22 homes runs, 211 hits, 131 runs driven in and 149 runs scored. Buddy Rosar, another budding Yankee ace, hit .387, but appeared in only 91 games as compared with Keller's 150. Rosar is a catcher.

The Maryland youth gave the Red Sox an exhibition of hitting last spring at Sarasota. They couldn't get him out. The short, thick-set type, as suggested by his nickname, "King Kong," Keller bats left-handed and should become a valuable addition to the already powerful Yankees.

Incidentally, Yankee scouts stole Keller from territory that is supposedly well covered by the Red Sox.

An old Yankee trick, and one of the chief reasons why they are on top of the world at the present time.

* * *

The Baseball Writers' Association of America, at its annual meeting in the Hotel Commodore recently, appointed a committee of three Chicago scribes to discuss the Landis-Hornsby case with the Commissioner. The Association is not in sympathy with the Judge.

* * *

The Yankees have won 24 of their last 27 World Series games. What ever became of the National League?

* * *

The Red Sox are ready to trade a lump of their batting power for a pitcher or two who can go nine innings. Ben Chapman is definitely on the Fenway block.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—New York U. scouts came back telling it was this Brunner of Tulane is better than Whizzer White. . . . Off with that cap, kid. . . . Best baseball production we know right now is that Babe Ruth will not be back coaching for the Dodgers (it's a cinch he won't if Leo Durocher is the new manager). . . .

Baseball Market Preview: Both the Giants and Cubs want Johnny Mize of the Cards and are ready to cough up plenty of the old mazuma . . . (They say the Giants have offered Hank Leiber and $100,000 in cold cash). . . . The Reds appear to be about as well fixed as any outfit in the league, but they'd like to have Tony Cuccinello of the Bees at second base. . . . Pittsburgh wants Al Lopez of the same outfit and also must get a replacement for Gus Suhr at first base and some chucking. . . . Gabby Hartnett has said Bill Lee, Clay Bryant, Dizzy Dean and Stan Hack are the only Cubs certain to be assigned lockers at Wrigley Field. . . . Yes, she looks like a busy winter.

Von Cramm Release Oct. 16

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Ministry of Justice announced today that Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm, Germany's great tennis player, would be released on parole on Oct. 16 with suspension for two years of the remainder of his one-year prison sentence.

Princeton-Penn Rivalry Is Old With Tradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—For the second time in four seasons a Pennsylvania varsity football team will invade Princeton next Saturday afternoon to meet the Tigers in Palmer Stadium for the 34th time since the series started in 1876.

In 1935 the Red and Blue and the Orange and Black renewed gridiron relations after a hiatus that started after the 1894 season. A year later a game was played on Franklin Field. Last year the two venerable rivals had other commitments and did not meet.

Each has been a victor since the new series started in 1935. That Fall before one of the largest opening day throngs in Princeton history Pennsylvania marched 58 yards in the first eight minutes of play for a touchdown, Ed Warwick scoring on a three-yard dash around the left side of the Tiger line.

Until the middle of the fourth period Penn battled furiously to protect its meager lead of six points. Princeton, however, found a weakness in the Red and Blue pass defense in the final period and after an extensive march up the field, scored a touchdown on a forward pass Sandbach to White. When Sandbach kicked the point after touchdown, the Orange and Black took the lead and the game.

Penn secured revenge for the defeat by winning 7 to 0 on Franklin Field the following season. In the first period Lew Elverson caught a Tiger punt 57 yards away from the goal line. Behind excellent blocking and using his change of pace to perfection, the brilliant halfback sprinted across the line for the only touchdown of the game. Franny Murray kicked the goal for the seventh point.

Princeton mindful of its comeback the year before, fought doggedly for the remainder of the game. In the fourth period the Tigers were within Penn's 15-yard line on five occasions, but a stubborn defense thrust back each of the efforts of Princeton to penetrate to the goal line.

This year's game should be another thriller. Both teams are operating under new coaching regimes. George Munger has installed a new system of play at Penn that was impressive in the games with Lafayette and Yale. Tad Wieman is serving his first season as head coach of Princeton.

Penn played its first intercollegiate football game with Princeton in 1876. A challenge from the student body of Penn was readily accepted by the Tigers who on Nov. 11 administered a 6-goal-to-0 defeat on the newcomers to the sport.

Race Called Off

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Light airs prevented completion of the second sailing contest between the American challenger, Capt. Ben Pine's Gertrude I. Thebaud, and the Canadian defender of the International Fishermen's Trophy, Capt. Angus Walters' Bluenose yesterday.

When the contest was called off, Bluenose was leading Thebaud by about a mile.

Unbeaten Teams Face the First Big Shake-Down

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Twenty-five unbeaten football teams, all of major status, face the first big autumn shake-down Saturday. Seven games bring together pairs of undefeated aggregations, 11 other groups taken on major opposition capable of smearing their spotless records.

Eastern football provides a majority of the inviolate elevens with two of them meeting inter-sectional rivals. Pittsburgh, the ranking power, journeys to Madison, Wis., to meet unbeaten Wisconsin and New York University, a greatly underrated group, entertains North Carolina here.

These are two of the best. Pitt has been traveling at a terrific pace and is due for a let down against a team that licked Marquette and Iowa. North Carolina, bouncing back from a trimming by Tulane will be tough.

Carnegie Tech's Skibos, fresh from two easy victories, entertain Holy Cross, ranked with Dartmouth as New England's top team, in another clash of unbeaten forces. Brown, which surprised Harvard in its opener, hopes to do the same against Dartmouth. The Bruins have good backs and a smart line, while Dartmouth showed the lack of a second running lineman against Princeton.

Cornell vs Syracuse

Already victor over Colgate and Harvard, Cornell tackles Syracuse, always tough for the Big Red since the series was resumed in 1933. Cornell has beaten the Orange only once since and Syracuse's emphatic triumph over Maryland indicates Ossie Solem's boys have something.

Colgate, aching for a victory, plays undefeated — and undermanned—Columbia which has played excellent football on two straight Saturdays. Here again the situation is ripe for an upset. Princeton, which should improve, plans on giving Penn's wonder team a real tussle. Fordham, as yet untested, plays Purdue.

Michigan's resurgent forces hardly seem up to the Minnesota standard as these two unbeaten powers clash, but the Gophers will have to capitalize on scoring chances fore often than against Purdue to beat the Wolverines.

Mighty Alabama, which didn't look particularly impressive downing North Carolina State, may have been playing 'possum to beguile Tennessee, also unbeaten, which just managed to get by Auburn. Mississippi let down after opening with an upset win over Louisiana State and should have plenty to handle in Vanderbilt, which has beaten Washington State and Kentucky.

Duke Meets Georgia Tech

Duke, just good enough to beat a sub-par Colgate outfit, meets Georgia Tech. Tech is quite capable of an upset after losing to Notre Dame by only one touchdown last week. Notre Dame has little to fear in Illinois, good and bad by turns.

Northwestern, spurred on by dreams of a Big Ten crown, faces plenty in an Ohio State eleven which should be a major factor once it controls its undoubted power. The unbeaten Wildcats must take this one to stay up in the title race.

Baylor and Texas Christian, undefeated leaders of the Southwest Conference, face uncertain quantities in Centenary and Texas A. and M. Stanford, unimpressive in two outings, has a chance to get back in the running for the Coast Conference title by beating Oregon, currently the circuit's unbeaten leader.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Undergraduates at the Washington Heights College of New York U. are being taxed a nickle each to get their goat. Said goat is to be a successor to Miss Violet I, the nanny goat used as a mascot by the Violets in the Fordham game last fall.

BERKELEY, Calif—The first organized football game between six-man teams on the Pacific Coast was held by University of California fraternities last week. Spectators voted the game as interesting and exciting as a clash between eleven-man teams.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Mal Elward, the Purdue Coach, was a teammate of the late Knute Rockne at Notre Dame. He weighed only 145 pounds when he played end for the Irish in 1915 and is credited with devising the end shift, that has since become an integral part of the Notre Dame system, in an effort to get a better crack at his heavier opponents.

NEW YORK—While nothing is as low as a Manhattan guard in Coach Kopf's ground-mole style of defensive line play, Jerry Fall and Herb Borman, who hold up the center of the Violet forward wall, nevertheless rank high on the Dean's list. Both are scholastic honor men. So are Len Pomicter, center, and John Spisak, halfback, of the starting lineup. Three reserve players also are honor men.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The "Football Band" that will represent the University of Illinois at South Bend Saturday will be selected almost as carefully as the Illini's starting lineup against Notre Dame. There are three bands at Illinois, really four since the football band consists of the choice tooters in the first and second regimental bands. The "stars" of the football band are advanced to the concert band. A professor and an assistant teach playing—and what is more important to football musicians—marching.

Big Ten Conference

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Minnesota	1	0	0	7	0
Ohio State	1	0	0	6	0
Michigan	1	0	0	45	7
Wisconsin	1	0	0	21	13
Illinois	1	0	0	12	2
Purdue	0	0	1	8	7
Iowa	0	0	1	13	31
Chicago	0	0	1	7	45
Indiana	0	0	2	2	14
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0

And Talking of . . . Sailing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Musing on Cruising

ABOARD THE "FIVE SISTERS"—Looking up from the paper on which these words made their first appearance, I see, fluttering at the mast-head, against the bright blue sky, a pennant that looks (as near as I can draw such things) like this:

Maybe you know it. Which would not be so very surprising really, for it is the pennant of what must be, in terms of membership, the biggest sailing club in the world. The Little Ship Club. Comprising just over 1,200 craft owners, with home ports in all parts of the world.

Now, the Little Ship Club is none of your big "de luxe" organizations, primarily concerned with yacht racing. On the other hand it promotes only two or three contests each year and is primarily concerned with seamanship and the comradeship of the sea. As discovered and revelled in by an ever-growing number of "ordinary folk," with financial limitations to consider, who do their sailing as a spare time hobby indulged in at week-ends and during the precious summer vacations.

Lectures on Sailing

The Little Ship Club fulfills its function in numerous practical ways, not the least of which is the organizing—at its headquarters in the City of London—of a series of winter lectures on various phases of sailing from knot-tying to celestial navigation.

The majority of Little Ship Club members have their headquarters in England, and you will come across many of them, you may be sure, if you make a cruise anywhere along the South coast, as it was my pleasure to do a short while back, aboard that trim 10-ton cutter, the "Five Sisters," owner Alan Baker, known as one of the keenest sailing men who ever put hand to the helm.

Unfortunately it was—so far as I was concerned—a cruise of only brief duration. But it is amazing the amount of interest that can be crammed into a near-shore cruise along the rugged Devon and Cornwall coasts in the historic waters where Sir Francis Drake set forth to brave the mighty galleons of the Spanish Armada and where the "Mayflower" and the "Speedwell" sailed out, bound for New England with the Pilgrim Fathers.

Moored at Saltash

At Saltash, on the River Tamar, which forms the boundary between the Counties of Cornwall and Devonshire, we moored for the night hard by the stone landing stage, where, according to tradition, Sir Francis used to bring ashore, to his bride-to-be, some of the choicest spoils of his excursions into the Spanish Main. And here, so the tale was told to me, he arrived one day, just in time to prevent his Mary Newman's marriage to a wealthy rival.

After we had gone ashore for more milk and eggs, and one or two other prosaic matters of similar character, we strolled along to the little stone house in which lived the heroine of this sixteenth-century romance.

One of the great pleasures in a cruise of this kind is the frequent advent of the unexpected. As witness our sudden acquaintance with the ancient and still popular practice of bell-ringing. Thanks to a chance encounter with the Rev. A. Shell, Vicar of St. Saviour's Church consecrated at Dartmouth, Devon, in 1372, near the end of the reign of King Edward III.

At no slight expense the peal of bells at St. Saviour's has been made one of the finest in the West Country, and, as a consequence, it is in great demand by bell-ringers.

Rather Like Golfers

Devotees of this strenuous pastime—a session at the ropes may go on hour after hour—are rather like golfers, in that they obtain great satisfaction from playing away from home. Just as golfers like to try out fresh courses, bell-ringers like to take a pull in fresh environment. Proceedings in the bell-tower may appear somewhat monotonous to the uninitiated, but the degree of concentration demanded of each performer is something very exacting indeed.

Next morning we waved Dartmouth farewell, remarking on the beauties of this harbor in a valley, and indeed, observing how regrettable it was that we should not be calling there again. And that provides one more example of the unexpected.

For when we were on the way back from the awesome rugged cliffs of Cornwall a sudden squall blew up in the night, carried away the gaff, and gave all hands a totally unexpected opportunity to indulge in acrobatics, hauling in and securing the mainsail as the "Five Sisters" leaped and fell, swung and rolled, in the wind-swept waters of West Bay. Away to port gleamed the green light at the entrance to Dartmouth. And so we moored in that pleasant setting again with a rattle of anchor chains that might well have wakened some of the neighbors we had so unexpectedly rejoined.

Is Grand Fun

What grand fun it is to be sure, cruising along in this inconsequential fashion. With only the vaguest of programs and every opportunity to turn some seeming disadvantage into an uncalculated pleasure. For instance that morning when the fog suddenly enveloped us near Salcombe and we had to drop a hook. The time that a shout of ours took to come back echoing from the cliffs, told that we were not much more than 400 yards out to sea.

Suddenly the curtain lifted, and there in shore we saw what is left of the Herzogan Cecilie, one of the big five-masted grain-bearing windjammers. A tragic relic, but with a dignity still evident as the breakers curl over her sunken hull. The sandy cove by Bolt Head in which she lies so forlornly was the place to which she was towed for safety after she had gone on the rocks at Bolt Tail, further west.

Although a cruise of this kind—and for that matter a story like this about a few incidents in it—is rather an inconsequential thing, one theme runs consistently through it, namely, the advancement of one's knowledge in seamanship and navigation. The novice may feel that he knows a great deal; but the expert on the contrary, seems to feel that he knows very little.

So much waits to be learned at all stages, that, as our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"There seems to be no end to it."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe McCarthy signed three-year renewal of Yankee managerial contract at $35,000 per year.

Five Years Ago

Jimmy Foxx, of Philadelphia Athletics, rated most valuable player in American League for 1933 by Baseball Writers' Association.

Army Spares Practice

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 12 (AP)—Army's coach, Capt. Bill Wood, tested the Cadets' offense and defense that will be used against Harvard in a scrimmage against the "B" squad last night. No touchdowns or long runs were permitted, but the varsity had a clear edge over the juniors, showing plenty of power before the whistle stopped their offensive plays and consistently stopping the "Harvard" attack. Wood plans no changes in the starting lineup, but he has been working with a backfield of Schroeder, Due, Kelleher and Mulli, which probably will see action against Harvard.

Green Against Passes

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 12 (AP)—Pass defense for the Dartmouth backfield was stressed as the Indians' preparation for the brown game next Saturday continued pressure. While the second and third teams indulged in a long scrimmage, the regulars had only dummy contact and then proceeded to try out various new offensive plays. The session on pass defense kept MacLeod, Howe, Hayden, Hutchinson, Cottone and Nopper busy trying to intercept or bat down the throws of junior varsity coach Eddie Chamberlain.

Radvilas in Action

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Art Radvillas, Columbia's hard-running halfback who was injured in the Army game last Saturday, is back in action. He is preparing for Colgate's invasion Saturday.

New Hampshire Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 12—Varsity football lettermen at the University of New Hampshire this week chose Paul E. Horne of Wolfeboro as 1938 Wildcat captain. Active as a campus leader, the new captain is president of Student Council, undergraduate governing board, and Blue Key, honorary senior society. In 1936 he was chosen as class treasurer and was re-elected last fall. He is also a member of Scabbard and Blade, national honorary military society, and Lambda Chi Alpha, national social fraternity, of which he is vice-president.

Nash Tried as Back

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12 (AP)—Brown's varsity array looked over Dartmouth plays from defensive scrimmage positions yesterday. The Big Green offence was put on by a reserve group. In another 20-minute scrimmage session the varsity attacked and pushed over four touchdowns. In a move aimed at bolstering his backfield, Head Coach Tuss McLaughry used Tom Nash, versatile end, in the ball carrying department to acquaint him with halfback assignments.

Yale Works Late

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Yale football squad worked long and late under lights yesterday in preparing for the game with Navy Saturday. The first part of practice was devoted to defense and the remainder to offensive tactics. During part of the workout the Blues' backfield was composed of Burr, Wooster, Snavely and Collins. Dyess and Moody were ends, Starbuck and John, tackles; Dern and Burnam, guards, and Platt, center.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Laughter, Frolic, and Games for the Halloween Party

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dim and Strategic the Setting Hilarious the Games

Perhaps You Will Scoop Up the Neighborhood And Give a Real Halloween Frolic Like This

By Alice Myers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

It is almost as much fun to plan a Halloween party as to attend one. If it's going to be in a barn, you can make a date with two or three of your best friends to spend an afternoon turning the old place into a fitting haunt for witches and hobgoblins. What a lark to string up paper cats and witches and ears of dried corn. Every nook and cranny is a challenge to your ingenuity. A pumpkin jack-o'-lantern here, a grinning mask there, some cornstalks leaning in a corner, and plenty of autumn leaves all around will do wonders in a few short hours.

Of course, if you are having your party in the house, for days beforehand you'll be visualizing every table and chair and mantelpiece dressed up in some frisky paper outfit. This is one time when there's no time lost in choosing a color scheme; the only need is to have plenty of it. Crepe paper can be used for every thing from table covers (great big black and orange checks are effective) to festoons across the ceiling. Lighting will be one of the most important points to consider. Dim and strategic, let that be your goal. Green electric light bulbs will effect an eerie glow throughout an entire room.

An appropriate setting for your party is important—yes, and fun to prepare. Each guest's incoming reaction to the "ghost" on the hall stair, to the "witch" peeping from behind the portière, or to the fat "spider" inhabiting yonder corner will provide general amusement while the guests assemble. But from then on the fun largely depends on well-chosen games. The secret of your successful hostessship at this juncture lies in knowing exactly what you are going to do before you undertake to do it.

Slowly and Distinctly

When telling the crowd how to play a game, the hostess should remember to give her directions slowly and distinctly, taking up one point at a time, so that all the instructions will be clearly understood. The accomplished hostess is alert to note the slightest sign of fatigue or embarrassment and tactfully replaces the person who may be "it," or is ready to substitute another game. She also has her activities so arranged that the change from one to another may be free from confusion.

And now for a few games and stunts to add to your repertory, which includes, of course, such old standbys as bobbing for apples and the trial of the "luggies."

Various and particularly appropriate are the "ghost" games that all may play. In the one that is sometimes called "The Chance of a Ghost," one person agrees to be Pluto. Pluto goes into a room as inky black as Hades and takes his seat on the infernal throne. Soon there comes a rap at the door.

"Enter," says Pluto in a sepulchral voice.

The door opens and a ghost comes in, comes in out of darkness into darkness. The door is closed.

Oh, Exciting!

Pluto speaks again: "I am Pluto, god of the lower world. Answer these three questions."

Then Pluto asks any three questions he wishes, and the ghost must answer them in a whisper, not necessarily speaking the truth. It may be any kind of whisper provided it can be heard and understood by Pluto. From this whisper Pluto tries to guess the ghost's identity, for a correct guess means that Pluto will be free to return to the upper world and that the ghost will take his place on the gloomy throne. But as long as he fails to guess correctly, Pluto must stay in Hades and challenge one ghost after another.

For a Barn-Warmer

"Squash Rackets" is a game that ought to warm up any barn-party group. And, as we recall, a bit of warming up is very welcome when there's more than a hint of frost in the October air that whistles through the cracks and under the barn door. Please note that in this game the squashes really are squashes and not miniature tennis rackets. The game is not played in the air, however, but on the ground, more like hockey. The rules? Everybody knows how to play hockey, more or less—though few people, we suspect, have ever played it with crookneck squashes for sticks and an apple for a puck. Give the players plenty of room (that's why a barn is fine) and let as many play as there are squashes to go round.

Another game, for which perhaps you can think up a good name, runs like this. Draw a chalk line across the center of the floor. Place a dozen or so dry leaves along this line. Divide the crowd in half facing each other on opposite sides of the lines. At the signal "Blow" everyone tries to blow the leaves into the enemy territory. After two or three minutes a whistle blows and the players stop blowing. The side that has fewest leaves on its side of the line wins.

Relay Races Are Good Fun

Relay races always add to the hilarity of the evening and the clever hostess will think up some original ones of her own. We mention two that have proved good fun. "Witches' Jewels": Divide the guests into two teams. Seat them facing each other and give each leader a darning needle threaded with stout thread, and a bowl containing as many wet pumpkin seeds as there are players on his side. He threads a seed, then passes the threaded needle and bowl of seeds to the next member of his team. The game is to see which side first threads all its seeds. And it's not so simple as it sounds, either.

As for the other race, which is certain to make the rafters ring with laughter, divide each team in half and have the halves facing each other a good distance apart. Give each person a cellophane straw—orange and black ones if your local five and ten has those colors. On the out-stretched palm of each team leader place a small paper witch, or pumpkin, or any appropriate figure that you have cut out of Hallowe'en paper. At a signal the leaders pick up the figures by inhaling through their straws. They must carry them thus on the ends of their straws to the members of their teams at the opposite side of the room. Each one must deposit his figure in the hand of the next player on his team, who in turn picks it up in the same way and carries it across the room at the end of his straw. If he drops the figure, he must pick it up with the straw. No fair using fingers. There will be plenty of excitement—just watch your friends down on the floor trying to pick up that witch which wouldn't stick to the end of a straw. The object of the game, of course, is to see which team gets through first. And you'd better have extra paper figures handy, for some are sure to get lost in the scuffle.

Above Is Your Comical Camel. He Is Made of Yellow Woolen Material Embroidered in Turquoise Blue, White, and Cyclamen Pink Silk, With Mane and Various Quaint Tufts in Black and White Yarn. Below Are Sketches to Give You an Idea How to Cut Patterns for Him or for Any Simple Beast You Choose. There Are Two Pieces to Cut for the Profile Shown at Right. Four Ovals Should Be Cut for the Soles of His Feet. The Pattern of the Piece Shown at Left Is Really Half the Piece Itself. We Show It Here as If It Were the Cloth, Which Has Been Folded and Cut Double, and Is Now Opened Up. This Piece Goes Underneath the Creature, and Also Forms the Under Sides of the Legs. The Slit, Cut Part Way Along the Fold of This Underpiece, Is Sewed Up Firmly After the Beast Is Stuffed. Design and Directions by Margaret T. Holden Jones.

The Comical Camel

And How to Make This Quaint Stuffed Beast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

There is no doubt that the making of toys is a source of great pleasure to the child, while from the point of view of mother or sewing teacher it provides good opportunities for teaching the children something about animals or birds. The learning of fancy stitches can be made more a game than a task if the children are allowed to make the animals in very bright colors and perhaps comical with fancy stitches.

The camel here illustrated can be used as a toy, an ornament, or a pincushion. It is made of a yellow woolen material. The embroidery is in white, turquoise blue, and cyclamen pink silk. The mane, tail and tufts of hair are of a thick soft black-and-white wool.

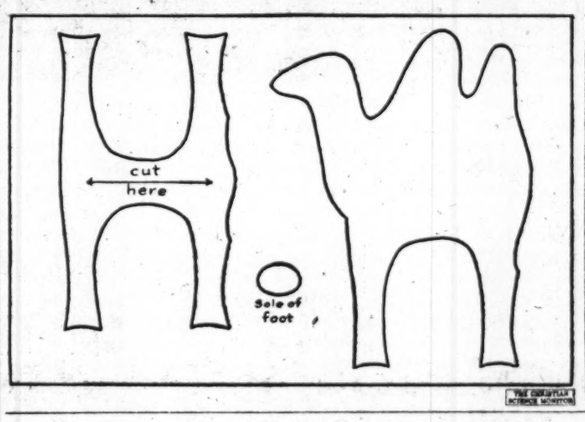
Draw a Profile

To Make: Commence by drawing one's own simple outline of the whole animal. (The righthand diagram will give a general idea.) Any animal can of course be made, and one should note carefully the chief characteristics of the creature selected. If one is unable to visit a zoological garden a good animal book will be found helpful, or a study of one's own pet—dog or cat or horse.

It is advisable before beginning to cut out the material to make a simple profile of the animal in paper. Then take your material—felt or anything that does not fray too readily, and using the paper pattern cut out the whole profile in duplicate on the material.

Two More Patterns

Next, make a paper pattern for the underside of the beast's body and inner side of its legs. The left hand diagram will give a general idea of this piece. The pattern itself need be only half of the piece shown in the sketch. The cloth is folded and the two sets of legs cut at once. The slit along the fold of cloth is for an opening for stuffing the animal, and is made after the piece is sewed to the two profiles.



A third pattern is the small oval shown in the diagram. It is for the sole of each foot, and should be of a size suited to the dimensions of the beast.

Embroidering Him

Before joining the seven pieces (two profiles, one underside, and four soles), the embroidery should be worked. Use fairly coarse thread and simple stitches, such as eyelet holes, striped lines of stem-stitch, or feather-stitch, chain stitch, cross-stitch, or any other simple stitch or pattern. These should be worked in varied and contrasting colors and nicely arranged to blend and fit the general shaping of the animal.

When the embroidery has been done tack the whole animal together. Then make the slit along the center underneath. When stuffed this opening must be drawn together as tightly as possible. This prevents the feet from spreading too much. If thin wire is tacked round the inside of the entire profile it will appreciably help in keeping the animal a good shape. For stitching the seams, use the same thread as for the embroidery, using overcasting, running, or whipping stitches.

Wool Tufts

The manes, tails, beards or any tufts of fur may be added by sewing on wool appropriate for the purpose, or by slipping it between the seams when overcasting.

The camel's ears are made entirely of buttonhole stitch, the thread used being the same as the embroidery thus carrying out the same general effect. A bead for the eye is not essential, indeed an embroidered eye will be found to produce a better and more pleasing effect.

Kapok stuffing, sawdust, or, best of all, sheeps-wool should be used for stuffing the body. Care must be taken to pack the stuffing as tightly as possible, otherwise the animal will have a limp and ill-made appearance.

Lastly, firmly stitch together the opening on the under side of the body.

Margaret T. Holden Jones

Putting New Touches on Old Garments

Clever Piecing Enables Remodeler to Achieve New Silhouette

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every home dressmaker knows that at the opening of a new season many an otherwise wearable garment is definitely dated by its neckline and sleeves. This is especially true during the present transition from one season to another, when higher, closer necklines, and drooping dolman sleeves are so much in evidence both on indoor and outer garments. In addition to these changes, the remodeler is confronted with still another new fashion point,—the bloused back, accentuated by a closely fitted waistline.

So far this blousiness has been limited to the backs of garments, the fronts being kept flat above the waist, with stitched tucks, pleats or shirrings giving a slenderizing line, even though the fulness may be released lower down. These three details change the new silhouette in a way that must be reckoned with by the remodeler in making her plans for the use of left-overs.

Encouraging News

To offset what at first may appear to be obstacles is the encouraging news that there is to be much so-called surface stitching, shaped seaming, and insetting of belts and girdles. These terms do not overawe the expert seamstress, who will interpret them in her own practical vocabulary as merely clever piecing, which so often proves to be an important help in her work.

For instance, the neatly stitched slot seam provides one of the simplest ways of making two strips of material take the place of one! The edges that are supposed to meet are narrowly turned under and firmly basted parallel to each other with an inlaid strip beneath as a foundation for the final stitching. If there is to be a contrast of material or color, it can be introduced by means of this underlaid strip showing for a half inch or so, between the two machine-stitched, folded edges on each side. This simple method of eking out material can be used on the fronts of blouses and frocks as well as on sleeves where ordinary piecing would be undesirable and has the further advantage of being effective whether used vertically or horizontally.

Easily Duplicated

Many of the new blouses and frocks, both soft and tailored, have varied necklines of the collarless

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Stitched Band Is One Means by Which the Remodeler May Join Deep-Cut Sleeves and Waist. The Banded Effect May Be Repeated at the Neck.

but high, closed type that serve as a perfect background for accessories because of their smooth, simple outline. These are easily duplicated by the average home dressmaker, provided she carefully notes details of ready-to-wear models and studies the fashion points offered by the designers of patterns. Thus she may select what best suits her purpose, in using new material or in remodeling.

The back fastening is a feature in many new models as it keeps the front of the bodice unbroken by any closing and ready for the addition of a necklace or clips that may be placed at the high throat line. Bias folds, radiated tucks, and closely drawn shirrings are among the best liked methods of gaining the flat, round, collarless neckline, with back closing.

Gusset Helps Dolman

Pattern designers are overcoming a former objection to the dolman sleeve by the use of a cleverly cut

Radiated Tucks—One Way for the Home Dressmaker to Achieve the Flat, Round, Collarless Neckline That Is So Popular as a Background for Accessories.

gusset which allows freedom of arm movement while retaining the typical dropped armhole, with loose sleeve. The modern version of this sleeve may be mounted on the bodice and top stitched in place without the usual armhole seaming. This method is easy for the home dressmaker, as she can buy whatever style of sleeve suits her purpose, regardless of the original armhole, as the new loose sleeve is laid over the armhole and not seamed into it.

Some models show the joining of deep-cut sleeves and waist outlined with a stitched band, repeating the banded effect at the neckline. As many as nine styles of sleeve can now be bought in a single envelope, thus giving not only several sizes, but also different lengths and versions of each.

The loosely bloused effect above a closely belted back means more work for the remodeler, but the ingenious use of two fabrics, or applications of braid, or shaped, stitched bandings, will make possible the addition of an added lower section, flared slightly, to give the desired bloused effect. The introduction of any one of these three fashion points, or all of them, will bring quick results.

Helena Judson

Adds to the Flavor

I use saltine crumbs instead of bread crumbs in certain recipes (meat loaf, for instance) where the salty flavor and finer texture of the crumbs may be an addition to the final result.

(Mrs.) I. C. K., New York

Through the Editor's Window

Two Ways of Life—Appreciating Both

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some of our feminist friends see serious signs of decadence in the fact that a group of college girls, replying to a recent questionnaire, confessed frankly that their preferred way of life is "husband, home, and babies." To me it indicates, not decadence, but rather, two things: one, the forthright honesty of our modern young people; two, the swing of the pendulum of the "women's movement" into more normal arcs, after its extreme swing of an earlier time to the idea that a girl could not "express herself fully" except through a high-powered business or professional career.

Allowing for the normalizing and adjusting of women's viewpoint, due to progress of events, I really believe that girls have changed surprisingly little, down the years, in their secret longings. Certainly, looking back to the college girls of about 25 years ago, I think most of them, even though captivated by a desire to "save society" (they hadn't got around to international relations then), secretly looked forward "some day" to a home of their own, and would not have given it up, outright, for a career without regret. In fact, most of them did marry sooner or later. But 20 years ago it was good form to hide any longings to be a homemaker, and we were consequently not so gloriously honest with ourselves and our questioners as this modern generation of college girls. It is this gain in honesty, that I see as a very real indication of progress in the so-called "women's movement."

* * *

Most of the feminists who have rued the girls' answers, come from this earlier day. They pioneered so hard to win woman's place as a worker out in the world, that they can feel only a retrograde step in any girl's lack of appreciation of it. The girls, on the other hand, have stepped into an era in which women in business and the professions seems wholly natural. "Why shouldn't women go to work?" they ask. They see in women at work nothing dramatic, no proof of woman's "place"; and, in many cases not caring for the demands of business, they think of self-support as distinctly second-choice. To them it is as plain and unstaged as that. The laws against married women working, and similar measures, are not red flags to them, for they have not known a day when women in business, in the United States and certain countries of Europe, were not an accepted fact.

What influence this will have on the women's movement, it is not easy to see. So long as women's freedom to enter business and the professions goes largely unchallenged, and so long as women who must be self-supporting, or who have special talents for special work demand this freedom by proving their ability to use it, the influence of the younger generation's frank appraisal of business as not necessarily the ultimate of every modern woman, seems decidedly wholesome.

* * *

For, with the swing of the pendulum to the extreme, with the one-time persistent work of the now older women to open up new avenues and careers for women and to help men to accept women in these careers, there went what has always seemed to me a false sense of values, held by many of these same feminists. Unconscious it probably was, but nevertheless insidious. Business, professions, high-powered careers in any field, especially in fields considered impregnable to women, were lifted by them far beyond homemaking as a career. The "home" woman was thought of as a static member of her sex. Progress was thought of only in terms of careers outside of the home. The feminists thought of themselves as the really modern women, and their sisters who kept house and brought up children as just a shade old-fashioned.

I am describing the extreme viewpoint; but in varying degrees this has prevailed in many a business woman's outlook. On the other hand, the homemaker, perhaps feeling this sense of superiority on the "career woman's" part, has cultivated a sense of superiority of her own, feeling that a woman who has no husband, no children, no home of her own to manage, is really a lesser human being, in spite of her smart clothes and her intellectuality.

This mutual disparagement has made a rift within the ranks of women which if we are to go forward must be healed. We womenfolk have too much to contribute, out of our various viewpoints and activities, to let lack of appreciation for one another's way of life divide us into two camps. Yet anyone who has worked with women a great deal, as I have, runs up continually against that division. Part of this is, of course, because business women must take all their recreation and have all their club meetings at night, while home women must do so during the day; and as a consequence the two groups seldom meet enough to get acquainted. But most of it is a hang-over from an earlier day, and as such, while understandable, is outdated.

* * *

If we will be as honest with ourselves as our glorious younger generation, we will earnestly examine our attitude toward the two ways of life, career and home, and seek through a better understanding of both to appreciate the women who are in the ranks of each. Between women whose work lies in homemaking and women whose work lies in industry, business, or the professions, mutual disparagement has no place. Mutual appreciation should heal any such rift, and enable us to help one another to express a high and beautiful womanhood in any way of life that seems ours to carry forward.

A Wednesday Column

Here Are Dishes From Spain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are so internationally minded these days, what with radio and headlines and airplanes, that most of us are trying foreign recipes by way of culinary travel. Seldom, however, do we have Spanish ones to try; therefore, you might like to try two or three from a nice little 45-page booklet that is on sale for the benefit of the milk fund for Spanish babies. The recipes are all tested, and are said to represent a choice cross section of Spanish cooking. Several have been contributed by the chef of the Spanish Embassy in Washington. In case you want the book (and proceeds from its sale are entirely used for buying milk for children made needy by the war), ask for "El Cocinero Espanol" (The Spanish Cook Book), published by the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, 581 Boylston Street, Boston. Price, $1.

As with much continental cookery, wine is sometimes called for as an ingredient. In such cases, the substitution of grapejuice (red or white, according to the wine listed) will enable you to use the recipe.

We choose for you three easy recipes from the 87. Many others are more elaborate and may seem "more Spanish," but we think you may try the simple ones more readily.

Tomate y Berenjenas a la Casuela

Tomato and Eggplant Casserole

Slice eggplant and saute in butter or oil until lightly brown. Slice tomatoes. Place alternating layers of eggplant and tomatoes in greased casserole. Add a bit of minced onion to each tomato layer. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350° F) about 30 minutes.

Chirivias a la Barcelona

Carrots Barcelona

Saute 2 onions, sliced, in 2 tablespoons butter or ¼ cup oil. In a little flour roll carrots sliced lengthwise; add to the onions. Add 1 cup bouillon or clear soup stock. Salt and pepper to taste.

Tortilla a la Espanola

Spanish Omelet

(Courtesy of the Spanish Embassy, Washington)

Cut several potatoes into small slices and fry in deep fat. Drain through a strainer; add salt, pepper, and butter, and place in a frying pan. Soak the potatoes in the butter over the fire for a minute, pour on six eggs, well beaten, stirring while they curdle. Once curdled, turn the omelet over until ready. Use a slow fire and do not keep the omelet in the pan longer than necessary, so as to prevent the eggs from hardening. It should be served soft and juicy.

Fricassee of Veal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Use

1½ pounds veal (the rump is good for this), and have it cut up in two-inch pieces. Brown

1 onion, sliced, and add the pieces of veal in it, till they are brown. Into this pour the contents of

1 can chicken soup. Add

¼ pound of butter and

Salt and

Pepper. Let all come to a boil. Then turn the gas low and let simmer until veal is soft. This will serve four people generously.

(Mrs.) J. H. D., New York.

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Commerce and Finance

Monopoly Committee Head Inclined to See Bigness a Menace

Business and Industry

Bond Seen Vital Between Workers And Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—Industrial relations policy will take care of itself when real mutual understanding is built up between management and the working force, Harold F. Browne of New York, Director of the management research division of the National Industrial Conference Board, declared here to the American Gas Association.

The association is in session at the 20th annual convention here. In addressing the 2000 delegates Mr. Browne deplored the increasing prevalence and spread in the United States of alien doctrines which advocate either the overthrow or strangulation of free enterprise.

"When I visit plants where mutual understanding exists, I don't need to be told," he said. "I feel it in the air. I know a company employing over 5000 men, which was made a particular target of CIO organizers. The management told them to go ahead. It gave strict orders that they were not to be interfered with. After three months' intensive organizing they had 50 members. They gave up. There was something here which apparently made all union official appeals fall on deaf ears.

"The employees knew they were getting a square deal. The company had built its reputation for playing on the level. The workers knew that no outside organization could get them anything they couldn't get directly from the management."

Mr. Browne urged industry to teach its foremen to build morale, to interpret policy correctly and to act as management's representative with the rank and file of employees, and he declared that "if we really knew the facts we would find that during the last few years more strikes were caused and, on the other hand, more potential strikes were prevented by foremen than by chief executives or by any basic questions of company wages or organization policy."

Director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Dr. E. R. Weidlein of Pittsburgh, declared that there must be "complete understanding and co-operation between science, labor, management and capital." He said more than $350,000,000 had been invested in modern equipment by process industries in the last two years.

"At least one-third of the present factory output of America is of goods entirely unknown in 1880," Dr. Weidlein said. "In 20 years the Mellon Institute has helped create 10 new industries and worked out 650 new products and processes. These form the basis for more efficient operations."

Conrad N. Lauer, president of the Philadelphia Gas Works, was elected President of the Association. Walter C. Beckford, Vice-President and Executive Committee Chairman of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, New York, and T. J. Strickler, Vice-President and General Manager of the Kansas City (Mo.) Gas Company, were chosen vice-presidents. Ernest R. Acker, President of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was elected Treasurer.

Record Gold Imports During September

By the Associated Press

Washington

The commerce department said September gold imports into the United States set a record at $520,907,282.

Previously, the largest imports for one month were $452,000,000 in February, 1934.

Last month's influx was attributed to the rush of European bankers and businessmen to send money here for safekeeping because of the threat of war.

From England alone, $377,986,236 worth of gold came here. Other shipments included $47,219,393 from the Netherlands, $11,520,510 from Sweden, $38,156,404 from Canada, $1,446,395 from Mexico, $1,535,511 from Hong Kong.

September silver imports also were somewhat larger than usual. They amounted to $24,097,500. Shipments included $17,200,000 from China, $1,021,580 from Canada, $1,955,720 from Mexico and $978,353 from Peru.

August Crude Oil Stocks Equal To 150 Days Supply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported August stocks of crude and refined oils amounted to 579,259,000 barrels, a decrease of 4,713, under July but an increase of 19,732 over August stocks a year ago.

August stocks this year, officials said, represented 150 days supply, compared with 162 days for July stocks and 145 days supply for August stocks in 1937.

The Bureau said stocks of all motor fuels totalled 78,984,000 barrels, compared with 84,346,000 in July. August demand totalled 50,459,000 barrels as against 47,474,000 the previous month.

Daily average crude oil production in August was 3,424,700 barrels, or about 105,000 above the July level. Nearly half the gain occurred in Texas although most of the other states also showed increases. Louisiana was a notable exception, the Gulf district recording one of its rare declines.

The increase in production was only about half absorbed by gains in runs to stills, hence stocks were not drawn on as extensively as in July. Withdrawal in August was about 3,000,000 barrels, which brought stocks to the lowest point since early 1923.

The yield of gasoline continued to rise and for August was 45.1 per cent compared with 44.7 per cent in July and only 43.2 per cent in August, 1937.

Exports of motor fuel increased sharply, the total of 4,829,000 barrels being the highest since May, 1931.

Finished and unfinished gasoline on August 31 amounted to 70,962,000 barrels, which was 5,770,000 less than the previous month, and only about 4,000,000 barrels more than on hand a year ago.

Reserve Banks' Net Under 1937 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that net profits of its 8,800 member banks increased slightly in the first half of 1938, compared with the last half of 1937, but fell far below those of the first half of last year.

These profits were estimated at $145,000,000 for the six-month period, compared with $141,000,000 in the last half of 1937 and $195,000,000 in the first half of 1937.

Total current earnings of the banks continued to decline, but expenses were less and profits on securities were higher.

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DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

Trade Barriers To Tumble With U. S.-U. .K Pact

(Editor's Note: Throughout his five years as Secretary of State, Cordell Hull has preached the doctrine that world trade barriers must be broken down if nations are to live peaceably and prosperously together. His efforts to achieve that breakdown have resulted in 18 reciprocal trade treaties with other countries. A pact with Great Britain is being completed. Secretary Hull believes this pact will be the apex of his trade program. How and why it was undertaken, what it will mean to this country's commerce and the effect it may have on world trade generally will be discussed in a series of four Associated Press stories, of which the following is the first.)

WASHINGTON, (AP)—World trade barriers will take another tumble soon when this country concludes with Great Britain an agreement to reduce tariffs on hundreds of products.

Although the terms of the accord have not yet been disclosed officially, authorities said it would have vast ramifications and considerable influence on the commerce not only of the two countries involved but also of the world in general. They characterize it as a substantial and not a superficial agreement.

What it means to the world is that the two greatest foreign trade nations are agreeing to increase the commerce between them by means of tariff reductions.

40 P. C. of World Trade

The two nations, including their possessions, carry on 40 per cent of all foreign trade. The United Kingdom accounts for about 10.6 per cent of the whole world's exports and 18.2 per cent of imports; the United States for 11.7 per cent of the experts and 11.2 per cent of the imports.

What it means to the United States may be seen in the fact that the United Kingdom is America's best customer. In 1937 she bought from us practically as much as we sold to Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden combined.

Total British purchases of American goods in 1937 were $535,000,000, which is $200,000,000 more than we sold to all of South America.

Officials believe the agreement will lead to similar arrangements with the British dominions. A pact revising the one concluded in 1936 will be signed with Canada about the same time the one with the United Kingdom is signed. Exploratory discussions have been held with Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Negotiations for the Anglo-American accord have been going on with a special British delegation here since the end of March. The United States presented a list of about 400 products on which she would consider tariff reductions. The British presented a similar list.

Half U. S. Trade Treaty Covered

British traders at first were inclined to argue that since Britain bought from the United States more than two and a half times what this country bought from her, the United States should make the major concessions. American negotiators, however, had at hand a balance sheet showing that inclusion of the colonies and dominions and so-called invisible items, such as shipping and freight rates, tourist expenditures, immigrant remittances, insurance, interest and dividends, resulted in a practically even balance and that, if U. S. imports of gold from South Africa were included, the balance was some $414,000,000 in favor of the British Commonwealth.

With the forthcoming conclusion of the agreement, the United States will have more than half its foreign trade covered by such treaties. Five of the 10 principal customers for American products will be trade agreement countries; namely, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The five principal nations which have not entered agreements with the United States are Japan, Germany, China, Italy and Mexico.

Six of the leading producers of our dutiable imports will be agreement countries. These are Cuba, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Steel Ingot Output Best in 11 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—September production of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots totaled 2,657,748 gross tons, the largest in 11 months, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

The month's output was 4½ per cent above the 2,546,988 tons produced in August, though 39 per cent below the 4,289,507 for September last year.

Output for the first nine months of the year totaled 18,005,938 tons, a drop of 58 per cent under the 42,482,597 for the like 1937 period.

The steel industry during September operated at 46.28 per cent of capacity, compared with 42.85 per cent in August and 76.30 in September, 1937.

U. S. Sugar Receipts In 8 Months Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that sugar delivered to the American market under the quota system during the first eight months of this year totaled 4,194,783 short tons, raw value.

Deliveries during the same period last year totaled 4,784,289 short tons.

The sugar delivered this year came from the following sources:

By domestic cane sugar refiners, 2,781,734 short tons; by beet sugar factories, 697,520 short tons; by importers, 409,076; and by continental cane sugar mills, 60,826.

Stocks of sugar on hand Aug. 31 were reported at 1,287,225 short tons compared with 913,083 on the same date last year.

Textile Industry to Demand 40-Cent Minimum Hourly Pay

WASHINGTON (AP)—A labor representative on the wage-hour committee for the textile industry said he would ask a 40-cent minimum hourly wage for textile workers for the first year's operation of the wages and hours law.

Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, disclosed his intention to make that demand as the textile wage-hour group sat down for its first discussion of minimum pay levels in the industry.

The committee, first chosen under the new Wage-Houh Law, must recommend to Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, the highest minimum wage it believes the textile industry can pay without causing a substantial curtailment in employment.

The law, effective Oct. 24, prescribes a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour and a maximum 44-hour work week in industries in interstate commerce. It provides machinery, however, for establishing higher wage levels if representatives of an industry, its workers and the public agree.

While the committee prepared for its initial conference, Mr. Andrews said at a press conference that lack of funds probably would make it necessary for the Federal Government to rely upon State labor departments to help enforce the law.

Needs More Funds

Mr. Andrews mentioned New York and Wisconsin as states with "good labor departments" which he said could be depended upon to assist. In other states, he said, representatives of the Federal labor departments would be asked to help.

The administrator explained that state and federal factory inspectors could report to him instances of violation of the wage and hour provisions, perhaps to be turned over ultimately to the department of justice.

He added that the shortage of money probably would limit to four the number of regional administrators who could be appointed until Congress provided additional funds. He recently announced 12 regional offices would be established.

The textile committee is expected to deliberate several days before making its recommendations. In fact, Mr. Andrews declined to predict whether its work would be completed by the effective date of the law—A week from next Monday.

Mr. Andrews and his legal staff soon will announce what industries might be considered exempt from the wage-hour law. In a pamphlet summarizing the act, the administrator said it applies generally to:

1. Employees engaged in producing, manufacturing, mining, handling, transporting or in any manner working on goods moving in interstate commerce.
2. Employees engaged in any process or occupation necessary to the production of such goods.
3. Employees engaged in interstate transportation, transmission or communication.

Many Groups Exempt

The law does not apply to these groups, he explained:

1. Agricultural workers, seamen and employees of airlines, streetcar, motorbus and interurban railways, and employees of weekly or semi-weekly newspapers with a circulation of less than 3,000, the major part of which is in the county of publication.
2. Employees engaged in any fide executive, administrative, professional, or local retailing capacity, or as outside salesmen.
3. Persons employed in any retail or service establishment, the greater part of whose selling or services is in intrastate commerce.
4. Persons employed in fishing and the fishing industry.
5. Persons employed in the area of production to handle, prepare or can agricultural or horticultural commodities for market or to make dairy products.

Hour provisions will not apply to employees of railway, motorbus and truck carriers subject to interstate commerce regulation nor to workers engaged in the first processing of cotton and in the processing of cotton seed and sugar beets and by-products.

Workers partially exempt from the maximum hour provisions are those in seasonal industries, in the first processing of fruits and vegetables and in industries covered by collective bargaining agreements approved by the National Labor Board.

Standard Oil, Ind., Reduces Oil Price

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, largest purchaser of crude oil in Oklahoma and Kansas, announced it was reducing its purchase price of crude oil in Oklahoma and Kansas 20 cents a barrel, effective immediately.

At the same time the Stanolind Oil Purchasing Company announced it was reducing its price for crude in north Texas 20 cents a barrel.

In all other Texas areas, that company announced, it will maintain its own gravity range, but will meet the reduced prices posted by the Humble Oil & Refining Company.

The price reduction was the first change in the price of crude oil made by a major company in Oklahoma since Jan. 28, 1937.

It brought the price of 36 gravity oil, the average in Kansas and Oklahoma, to $1.02.

Standard of Indiana ordinarily purchases about 70,000 barrels of crude oil a day in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Bank Clearings Up Over Previous Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings at 22 leading cities in the United States in the week ended Oct. 5 totaled $5,923,969,000, a rise of 28.5 per cent over the $4,606,664,000 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The sharp rise, the credit agency said, was aided by "heavy banking transactions usually incident to the first-of-the-month period."

The Oct. 5 week's aggregate, however, was 3.3 per cent under the $6,124,722,000 for the like 1937 week.

In the preceding week, clearings were 11.8 per cent under the 1937 comparative.

Turnover at New York City in the latest week totaled $3,841,114,000, a rise of 1.6 per cent above the $3,782,278,000 a year ago. Clearings for the 21 cities outside New York City were $2,082,855,000, against $2,342,444,000 last year, a decrease of 11.1 per cent.

U. K.'s Sugar Consumption Off 1.8 P. C. in Crop Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the United Kingdom during the crop year ended Aug. 31 totaled 2,336,803 long tons, raw value, as compared with 2,380,664 tons in the previous season, a decrease of 1.8 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. Of the 1937-38 consumption, approximately 19 per cent were home grown beet sugars, while imported sugars aggregated 81 per cent. In the previous year, home grown beet sugars accounted for 22 per cent, while the imported product represented 78 per cent.

The current season's beet sugar crop, harvesting of which is now under way, is forecast at 438,000 long tons, raw value, as against 417 tons produced last season, an increase of approximately 5 per cent.

Stocks of sugar in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the crop year on Sept. 1, 1938, totaled 359,800 long tons, as contrasted with 261,700 tons on the like date last year, an increase of 98,100 tons. The carry-over on Sept. 1, 1938, is the largest since 1926 when 370,000 tons were on hand.

Automobile Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Factory sales of automobiles and trucks last month were estimated by the Automobile Manufacturers Association at 85,230 units, compared with 96,936 in August and 175,630 in September, 1937.

Heavy Withdrawals From BIS in Crisis

BASEL, Switzerland (AP)—The Board of Governors of the Bank for International Settlements announced that 66,000,000 Swiss francs (about $14,903,130) were withdrawn from the bank during the international crisis in September.

This left only 100,000,000 Swiss francs (about $22,580,500) in the bank's vaults, the Governors stated.

The Governors of various central banks, meeting in Basel, said that much of the money withdrawn by member banks had been returned.

The B. I. S. Governors said that no barrier had been put in the way of withdrawals. They declined to disclose what central banks had withdrawn funds during the crisis.

They approved the bank's operations in September, and said that it provided a "valuable lesson" for the future.

Slight Expansion In Business Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans of banks made another slight rise in the week ended Oct. 5.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported to the Federal Reserve Board that their business loans increased $5,000,000 to a total of $3,896,000,000. In the preceding week a $2,000,000 increase was reported.

The increase was due primarily to a $5,000,000 boost in the St. Louis district. Other increases were $2,000,000 each in the Atlanta and Dallas districts and $1,000,000 in the San Francisco district.

In the Philadelphia district, business loans declined $2,000,000 and in the Boston, Chicago, and Kansas City districts, $1,000,000 each. Totals for the other districts were unchanged in the week.

Executives Report Increasing Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A large proportion of the higher corporation officials with whom members of the field staff of the Standard Statistics Company questioned during September reported that orders received by their companies were increasing. Another remarkable feature of the survey was that the reports by weeks showed little deviation from the composite.

Of the numerous executives commenting on their sales prospects, 85 per cent said that orders placed on the books had picked up, with the other 15 per cent reporting little change or a decrease. The comparable percentages reporting higher orders by weeks was 88, 82, 91, and 76.

In the same group of executives, 73 per cent were optimistic as to the chances for a further upturn in business, while 27 per cent were neutral or expressed a feeling that the upturn would not go much further.

N. Y. Central Reports Rise in Carloadings

NEW YORK (AP)—Carloadings on the New York Central Railroad and its leased lines in the week ended Oct. 1 totaled 74,181, the largest for any week since that ended Nov. 20, 1937, when they aggregated 75,433 cars, the company reported.

In the preceding week loadings amounted to 70,466 cars and in the comparable week a year ago the total was 94,988.

Senator Distrusts Economic Power In Hands of Few

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The greatest cause of economic distress is the general failure to recognize the difference between "natural persons" and corporations, in the opinion of United States Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, Chairman of the Federal Temporary National Economic Committee. It is, therefore, necessary, he holds, that the regulation of mammoth corporations doing interstate business be had either within business or by the Federal Government, as in the case with the railroads.

"When we speak of 'concentration of economic power and wealth,' a phrase in very common use nowadays, we do not have to imply anything wrongful, anything illegal, anything monopolistic," Mr. O'Mahoney told the New York Board of Trade at a meeting at the Astor Hotel here.

Power in Hands of Few

"It is sufficient to use the words in their plain literal sense—a great deal of power, a great deal of wealth in such concentrated form that it may be wielded by a few."

Stressing that there were 18 industrial, railroad and utility corporations in the United States with assets of more than $1,000,000,000 each, Mr. O'Mahoney said there were 12 financial corporations in the same class.

"That means 30 corporations in the United States each with assets in excess of $1,000,000,000," he continued. "As a matter of fact, the combined assets of these corporations amount to more than $50,000,000,000.

"Now look at the other picture. In each of 22 sovereign states of this Federal Union . . . the assessed valuation on real property was less than $1,000,000,000. More than that, in each of 16 states the total valuation of all property subject to general property tax was less than $1,000,000,000.

"Great as the size of these corporations is in comparison with so many states, that in itself is not as significant as the fact that the assets of each of these giant corporations are subject to authoritarian control by corporation managers while the control the state exercises over property within its boundaries is rigidly limited.

"More than that, no state can exercise the slightest power beyond its own boundaries, but each of these corporations has an influence that is national and even international in its scope.

"Six of these corporations are banks and six are life insurance corporations. The economic power of these institutions is incalculable. No one can begin to estimate the number of men, women and children throughout the country whose lives are intimately affected by the manner in which this concentrated wealth is used. . . ."

Discusses Economic Power

Mr. O'Mahoney held that the concentration of economic power and wealth in Government could be just as bad—even worse—than if concentrated in large corporations.

He saw a great difference between the giant corporations he referred to and those which are owned and managed by the same persons.

"The general failure to recognize the distinction between natural persons and corporations has probably been the principal cause of our economic distress," he continued. "Because we are inherently unwilling to restrict the activities of a flesh-and-blood person except in the most necessary instances, we have given the artificial persons the same scope and, as a result, corporations have grown far more powerful than any natural person ever could have become. It might even be acknowledged that most of this growth has been without conscious wrong on the part of any individual, although we all know that the expansion of Federal regulatory power during the past generation has been provoked by popular determination to curb what were at least regarded as abuses."

Mr. O'Mahoney reviewed briefly the beginning of regulation about 50 years ago with the Interstate Commerce Commission, adding that the Federal act authorizing the Commission was passed because the railroads had grown too big to be successfully regulated in the public interests by the states.

National Laws and Bigness

"They were national enterprises," he said, "and if there was to be any effective regulation, it had to be by national law.

"This was not an invasion of the rights of the states, but merely the assertion of the sovereign regulatory power of the people through the only Government large enough to make it effective. Nor was it really an interference with 'private' business. On reflection, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that a railroad corporation is actually a public rather than a private corporation, and it is not only created by a charter issued by some government, but it is publicly financed by the sale of stocks and bonds to a large number of persons. . . ."

"In other words," Mr. O'Mahoney said, "if we are to have a planned economy, it cannot be safely left to the professions, the scientific experts who manage modern industry. If we must have planned economy, it must be planned by public authority. But perhaps it is not necessary to have it at all."

It was here that the Senator from Wyoming got the only applause accorded him by his hearers.

"Perhaps," he continued, "we can still find a formula which, in the basic industries at least, will eliminate the evils of destructive competition while securing an adjustment that may be expected to stabilize employment and mass purchasing power."

Mr. O'Mahoney invited business—big and little—to co-operate with the committee to this end, declaring his group would "welcome with open minds any suggestion of co-operation that business or management may care to contribute."

Oil Price Structure Cracking As Production Breaks Bounds

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent failure of the oil shares to participate in the general exuberance of the stock market is easily explained by the news from the mid-Continent area, largest oil-producing section of the country.

The oil industry has a sort of business cycle by itself, and every little movement in oil shares has a meaning all its own. True, the bulge in oil company earnings in 1936 and 1937 to record levels coincided with general business prosperity, but neither oil company earnings nor oil share prices fell off in the last quickie depression as fast as those of most industries. For the first half of this year earnings were about 35 per cent below 1937, and for the third quarter about 45 per cent lower. Now, however, it appears possible that earnings may be still on the down-grade while the rest of business is on the upgrade.

The bad news from the mid-Continent consists of a crumbling of crude oil prices, and this crumbling is indirectly related to the possibility that the three-year-old Interstate Oil Compact between Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, Colorado, and New Mexico may be cracking up.

States Not Co-operating

The essential trouble is that the members of the compact have been holding the lid down on American crude oil production and those outside the compact have been taking advantage of this self-restraint. So the members are restive, and particularly Texas. These six states have been holding production below the requirement estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, while outside states, notably California and Louisiana, have been exceeding the estimated required production.

The situation has become a major political issue in Texas. While the Texas Railroad Commission has shut down production for two days a week, Saturday and Sunday, since the spring, thereby preventing an excess of oil, Louisiana and Arkansas, outside the compact, have been producing without restriction. As a result prices in these two states have fallen below those in Texas, and Louisiana and Arkansas oil is actually being shipped into Texas itself to undersell Texas oil, which Governor Allred aptly calls "shipping coals to Newcastle." (Texas produces 40 per cent of American output, even as now shut down two days a week and held in by individual well proration; it naturally exports oil on balance, and if its wells were opened wide it could produce as much as the whole United States is now producing).

In addition, oil is allegedly being dumped into Texas by the Mexican Government, which since the politicians took over the oil fields this spring has been unable to sell abroad even the shrunken volume the fields now turn out under political administration. Secretary Hull said this week that an investigation is under way to see if these imports violate the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921. Officials of theh North Texas Oil & Gas Association claim oil which sells in Mexico for $1.00 is being sold in Houston for 70 cents.

Statistical Position Worse

Another peril to conservation and the oil price structure has risen in Illinois, where new fields are expanding production and shoving it into the Chicago market, forcing back the mid-Continent oil from Kansas and Oklahoma which usually flows into the Windy City.

Lastly the statistical position of of the oil industry has been deteriorating in the last year. Crude oil inventories, it is true, are now at the lowest level in 16 years, around 285,000,000 barrels, down 29,000,000 barrels from a year ago, but this reduction is more than offset in the last year by a 45,000,000 increase in the inventories of gasoline and fuel oil, particularly the latter. In effect crude oil inventories have been turned into refined inventories, and this is an even greater net addition to inventory than it seems, because the refined inventories naturally cost more per barrel than crude.

As a result there has been a slow giving way in the price structure during the last year. In the spring and early summer, gasoline and fuel oil prices were weak. In the summer there was some firming of refined prices in the mid-Continent but it has been lost. In August three little companies cut prices in the giant East Texas field and then the big companies followed suit, taking away the premium which East Texas has enjoyed a year or more.

Then Standard Oil Company of Louisiana cut prices in Louisiana and Arkansas, the states where the lid is off. This permitted cheap oil imports into Texas. Now Atlantic Refining has cut in South Texas. Panhandle in north Texas, and finally Humble, huge crude-producing and buying subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey, has slashed its Texas prices all over.

Texans on War Path

Texans don't like it at all. They think they have been carrying the bag. First obvious target of this grievance was the former chairman of the Railroad Commission, Mr. C. V. Terrell, who initiated the Saturday-Sunday shutdown this year. He was voted out in favor of Jerry Sadler, opponent of proration, making the Commission 2-1 against proration beginning Nov. 1. For October the two-day-per-week closing has been continued but its future is probably limited. Agitation is growing for unlimited production and for more liberal individual well allowables, and Col. E. O. Thompson, now head of the Commission and a long-time advocate of proration, recently said perhaps it would have been better for Texas if it had allowed supply and demand instead of proration to determine its oil output, meaning that Texas output restraint has merely given away the market to Louisiana and Arkansas.

If Mr. Thompson swings against proration it will make the Commission unanimous; if Texas takes the lid off, the Interstate Oil Compact is rendered futile, and if the Compact breaks up so will the crude oil price structure. Heavy attacks on the whole proration system are expected at the next meeting of the Texas legislature in January. Breakup of the Interstate Oil Compact might also be used by Washington as justification for federal control of the oil industry as a "public utility." The "government" would then have to decide whether it wanted "rigid" oil prices (NRA-style) or "flexible" as per the anti-trust trial at Madison, Wis.

Ask Compact Be Renewed

One of the possible by-products of the present unpleasantness is the wider use of the field-allowable system for well proration. In some fields allowable output is on a per-well basis. This encourages uneconomic drilling. Where permitted output is based on acreage, more economic drilling is encouraged.

The Interstate Oil Compact expires Sept. 1 next year. At a meeting last month delegates voted unanimously to ask their state legislatures to renew it. In addition Congress must approve and the Connally Hot Oil Act, prohibiting interstate shipments in excess of agreed allowable, must be renewed. Louisiana and Arkansas shipments into Texas do not fall under this law, and shipments from the Illinois field to Chicago, which are hurting Kansas producers, are not inter-state.

The Compact has already survived one severe test this year. Production this spring was in excess of demand and refined prices were dropping. Every member-state cut below allowable and Texas led by adding Saturday shutdowns to the Sunday shutdowns already in effect. The present crisis, however, is more severe. Texas has not had a slash in crude prices in two years. If they are slashed now it may stimulate the attack on proration, and if proration is abandoned it may stimulate the trend to lower prices.

Integrated oil companies in the mid-Continent suffered 55 to 60 per cent reductions in net income the first half of this year, a much more severe loss than crude producers. California companies' net was down much less, despite overproduction and running to stock there. Companies marketing in the East are now feeling the effect of recent refined weakness, particularly in Pennsylvania.

103,000 Seek Jobs In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately 103,000 persons in South Carolina have applied for jobs during the past quarter of the fiscal year, establishing a new peak for the State Re-employment Service, Director Clemson M. Wilson reports.

More applicants have expressed preference for work on the recently approved $37,500,000 PWA-WPA Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation project, he said, but nothing definite can be given until the preliminary work, now in progress, has been completed.

Court Rules on Dividends

WASHINGTON (AP)—An attack on the constitutionality of a Massachusetts statute taxing receipts of stock dividends failed when the United States Supreme Court declined to review a decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court sustaining such an assessment against Virgil C. Brink and George M. Thompson, trustees.

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Soil Conservation Begins to Pay Dividends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The gracefully winding furrows curling out behind the tractor-drawn plow chugging around that sloping field over there may make it look as though the farmer had become artistic. Actually, he is being practical, for he is preparing the field in such a way that the soil won't wash off when it rains, and leave him with a hillside of sand and rock. He is putting into practice soil-conservation methods which have been developed in the past few years as a result of the Government's effort to keep the Nation's farmland productive.

This farmer and many thousands of others throughout the country are heeding the conservation call and with the help of trained experimenters are replenishing, protecting, and improving the ground out of which comes their livelihood, and the food for the Nation.

Review of Work

A journalistic jaunt through the Midwest farm belt reveals the extent of this work today.

Michigan: The first agricultural college in the country was established in Michigan, so it is not surprising to find conservation work well advanced here. Federal inducements recently have encouraged widespread co-operation with experts, and about 52 per cent of the farmers, tilling some 65 per cent of the State's crop land, are taking part in the Federal program. Cover crops are being sown in orchard land along the western shore to check erosion. In other areas one finds more and larger fields of alfalfa, sown to build up worn-out soil. In 1936 there were 750,000 acres of this legume. Today there are more than 1,250,000 acres in alfalfa. Tree breaks have been planted to check wind erosion, particularly in potato-growing areas where the soil is sandy.

Indiana: This State has paid considerable attention to conservation of water, 2,126 small log dams having been built in the past few years on private land. Some 300 small artificial lakes have been created to store water for later use, chiefly on private land.

Wisconsin: Over 16,000,000 acres of the State's 35,000,000 acres have been affected by erosion. About 16,000 farmers have joined in the Federal conservation plan, and altogether 233,000 acres are being "worked." The program involves the usual methods of rotating crops, planting in strips, taking land out of crops and putting it to pasturage, and planting soil-building crops. Some 150,000 acres of submarginal land in four central counties are being turned back into marshland or open water. Wisconsin also has built 244 dams in drainage areas and planted 6,800,000 trees.

In Minnesota, where more than 1,000 farms are co-operating, 35,000 acres have been put into strip crops, 110 miles of hillsides terraced, 9,000 acres converted from tilled soil to permanent vegetation or pasture, 6,000 acres isolated for wood lot use, and 11,000 acres turned to hay. Water-erosion demonstration areas are teaching farmers how to guard against encroachments of water that drains into the Mississippi and its tributaries. Civilian Conservation Corps camps are helping. Gratifying results are reported from the Gilmore Creek district, where 98 per cent of the farmers are co-operating. Observations there show a great reduction in water runoff, compared with previous years.

In North Dakota 134 farmers operating 33,000 acres are co-operating with the Federal Soil Conservation Service in soil and water-conservation practices. Five districts comprising 1,750,000 acres have been organized for individual application of successful practices. Having been cultivated for only about 40 or 50 years most land in North Dakota suffers more from wind erosion, rather than soil deterioration.

South Dakota: More than 50 per cent of the growers in South Dakota are co-operating in soil conservation. Building of lakes for water storage, and planting of trees, part of the Great Plains Shelterbelt, has done much to stop dust storms which threatened to carry away the State's rich top soil. Much crop land has been turned back into grazing land, while planting of canes and other drought-resisting crops has been encouraged.

Montana Improves Range

Montana, concerned chiefly with cattle, has built reservoirs, wells, and fences, and planted trees, legumes, and grasses to protect and preserve pasture and grazing land. Some 60,000 acres have been seeded to crested wheat grass to improve the range. Strip and summer fallowing have, it is estimated, also protected nearly 1,000,000 acres of crop land.

Colorado: More than 1,250,000 acres are under an organized soil-conservation program and it is expected another 700,000 soon will come in. Experts in this State figure grass planting will help more than range. Efforts are being made to turn unproductive crop land over to grazing. Several large water-conservation projects, including the Colorado-Big Thompson reclamation scheme, are under way or planned.

In Kansas, nearly 200,000 acres are under a five-year co-operative agreement with the Soil Conservation Service, and less dust is blowing this year than for many past. Soil experiments show that a farmer who plants wheat in dry ground has 71 out of 100 chances of a complete failure, while those who plant in ground with a foot of wet soil have 66 chances out of 100 of a good crop. The more moisture at seeding time, the better the crop. The conservation program is aimed to provide and protect this moisture storage. Kansas has long been active in building farm ponds. One sees them on almost every tilled piece of land. There are more than 3,000 in the State.

Iowa Turns to Hay

Iowa: Turning of crop land over to the growing of hay is one means of enriching the soil, and the extent of co-operation in this phase of soil conservation in the State is seen in the fact that last year there were 2,867,000 acres in hay, while this year the total has jumped to 3,313,000. Both the State and Federal Government contribute to emergency conservation work, which consists chiefly of aiding counties in opening limestone quarries so lime for use in soil rejuvenation may be obtained at cost. Other phases of the work include gully control and terracing. In five watershed projects extensive work is being done to retard and prevent erosion.

Missouri: Federal and State projects have proved the value of planting grasses and legumes. At Bethany tests have shown, for example, that a field in corn continuously will lose seven inches of topsoil in 19 years; in a three-year rotation of corn, wheat, and clover, seven inches in 113 years, and continuously in blue grass seven inches in something like 5,000 years. Here is striking proof of the money value of soil conservation. A farmer near Fulton, Mo., who bought 250 acres in 1932 at $10 an acre, today, after six years of lime applications and proper rotations, values the land at $40 an acre. Moreover, he has shown a cash profit each year.

In **Tennessee,** soil conservation is carried on chiefly by the University of Tennessee, through its extension service, in co-operation with the Soil Conservation Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority. An illustration of the work is found in Lawrence County, where the county agent reports 10,000 acres terraced with outfits owned co-operatively by the farmers themselves. The Tennessee program of shifting land from soil-depleting crops to pasturage in four years has involved more than 1,000,000 acres.

Legumes in Oklahoma

Oklahoma: About 80 per cent of the growers are taking part in the Federal conservation program. Streeter Flynn, Oklahoma land owner, says the third of his land in cultivation will be planted to legume in the winter because he has seen production increase as a result of such soil-building practices. So much terracing work has been done in this State that A. T. Burge, County Agent, forecasts that floods will be eliminated in 10 years. The State has a water problem in the east and a dust problem in the west, and each is being handled through water and soil-conservation practices.

In Arkansas: Some 4,000,000 acres of farm land, in 10 soil-conservation districts organized under recent legislation, are covered in the State program. R. L. Murphy, peach grower near Jonesboro, was skeptical when Federal officials asked him to sod his orchard to stop erosion. He refused for nearly a year, but when his trees began to wilt permitted CCC workers to begin sodding. Now he reports trees are back in production.

In Louisiana: 2,230 farmers, owning or operating 403,000 acres, have installed erosion control and conservation systems. Some 25,000 acres of land formerly in cultivation have been retired from clean tillage and are in pasture, meadow, or woodland. Contour plowing is being practiced on 144,142 acres, and crops have been planted in strips on another 12,000 acres, to retard erosion and store water. Terracing is done on 127,000 acres. Soil-building crops and legumes were planted last winter on 22,000 acres, to be turned under before cotton planting time.

Panhandle Reclamation

Texas: What is regarded in the State as the greatest accomplishment in soil conservation is the practical reclamation of the Panhandle region, embracing about 5,000,000 acres of land that has been gripped by drought for five years. The area has been largely rehabilitated through adoption of soil conservation practices. Progress has been made in the northern section of the State in planting row crops in deep furrows, to shield them from the hot sun and high winds and to catch rain. The water table is rising as a result of these practices, over an area as large as Indiana, an area which for years had poor crops or none at all. Wheat in the Panhandle in the past two years averaged 22,000,000 bushels compared with 8,000,000 in 1936 and 4,000,000 in 1935. The great cotton belt, by following similar soil and water conservation practices, has raised the largest cotton crop in history, 1,000,000 bales in 1937 compared with a previous high of 600,000 bales.

In New Mexico: About 2,700,000 acres are covered by agreements with the Soil Conservation Service. An example of the work is found in the Rio Grande district, an area 100 miles by 500 miles, where, at the end of the 1937-38 fiscal year nearly 2,000,000 acres were under agreements. Erosion-arresting practices are being applied and stock location controlled on the range so eroded areas can "come back." On the San Juan Pueblo Indian community range before establishment of a conservation program the calf crop was low and there was considerable loss of stock. This year there is an average calf crop and conditions have improved.

Cars Junked or Dunked? Honolulu Has Own Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, Hawaii — Honolulu car owners and garage men recently participated in the automobile dealers' annual "junking party," when 200 outmoded automobiles, found unsafe or otherwise unsatisfactory, were loaded on a barge and towed three miles out to sea and dumped, thus ridding the city streets of many unsightly and dangerous vehicles.

Green Places His AFL Future In Hands of 5,000,000 Workers

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 12 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor placed his future as head of the federation in the hands of 5,000,000 workmen at their Federation election Friday. He called John L. Lewis' offer to resign as CIO Chairman, if Mr. Green would step down as AFL President "an attempted fraud on the public. "It is obvious," Green said, "that even if he (Lewis) resigned as Chairman of CIO he still would remain its dictator."

Mr. Green, as yet unopposed, is up for re-election Friday. In Washington yesterday Mr. Lewis offered to retire as CIO chieftain if Mr. Green would relinquish the AFL presidency. Mr. Lewis's offer came after the AFL convention adopted a resolution saying Mr. Lewis's removal or resignation would help to bring labor peace.

"The presidency of the American Federation of Labor is an elective office," Mr. Green said. "The chairmanship of the CIO is an entirely different proposition. The officers of the CIO are not elected by the workers they presume to represent. They are self-constituted, self-apopointed, self-perpetuating.

"I conceive it to be my duty as President of the AFL to be the spokesman for the majority of the 5,000,000 workers who rule the Federation. I have never sought and I do not now seek to impose my personal views on the members of the Federation, nor to control or dominate its policies. In every statement and in every act of the AFL I have sought earnestly and honestly to present the majority viewpoint.

"On the other hand, the chairman of the CIO, as everyone knows, is the dictator of the CIO. He has not once even consulted the membership of the CIO during his regime.

"Now he offers to resign if I will. "Well, the World Series is over, but the chairman of the CIO is still making grandstand plays. . . . Here is a man who has ruthlessly vetoed every fair proposal to restore peace in organized labor, who has even refused to sit down again in conference without prior commitments to seek the kind of labor peace which everyone in this nation wants, now trying to mislead the public with an empty gesture."

Ford and Martin Meet; Union Pushes Demands

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (AP)—Henry Ford had a brief conversation today with Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers, CIO union seeking to organize Ford employees.

Labor problems were not discussed, but afterwards Mr. Martin lunched and talked with Harry Bennett, Ford Personnel Director, about the Union's attempt to obtain a 32-hour work week while other union officials were discussing the shortened week with officials of General Motors and Chrysler Corporations.

Chief speculation centered about Mr. Martin's visit to the huge Ford Rouge plant, where some of his UAW associates once were driven away by fist-swinging Ford employees.

Mr. Martin said, "I was told that I could not see Mr. Bennett. I called up, and here I am."

Ford and Martin

Mr. Ford, whose views that labor unions are unnecessary were made part of the record at a labor relations board hearing in a UAW complaint last year, entered the Rouge plant administration building ten minutes after Mr. Martin.

Mr. Bennett explained, "Mr. Ford comes by my office about that time every day and he simply dropped in to shake hands with Martin."

Observers seeking to determine if Mr. Martin's visit heralded the start of amicable relations between the UAW and the Ford Company searched the statements of Mr. Martin and Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Martin said: "The company should be advised at first hand, not second hand, of the policies and program of our organization. Labor and industry must co-operate and there must be a starting point. That is why we are here today."

Invitation for Mr. Martin

Mr. Bennett said: "I have invited Mr. Martin to return and talk things over when he believes any supply firm with which we do business is unfair to the UAW. If he belives we ourselves are unfair, he will be in here on our necks. The minute we need him, we will call him."

Concerning the 32-hour work week, Mr. Bennett said, "Mr. Martin's idea is to help employ more men. I don't think it would work out that way. I do not think it would serve that purpose."

The conference of a UAW Committee with Chrysler officials recessed after the union presented its request for a 32-hour work week until all employees with seniority have been recalled. Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler Vice-President, said he would call another meeting later this week after a study of the UAW proposal.

Discussions between another UAW group and General Motors officials were late in starting. Announcement of G. M. plans for recalling several thousand additional workers had relegated the 32-hour week demand to a minor position. Claiming attention was the situation of Buick Division workers at Flint who have threatened a strike unless seniority and wage disputes are adjusted.

U. S. to Speed Armaments

(Continued from Page 1)

crease very materially the responsibility on American military forces.

Defense of Monroe Doctrine

Two points are being raised in this connection. Whatever degree of isolation the United States can establish for itself from European entanglements it does stand committed unequivocably to the Monroe Doctrine—i. e. defense of the entire American Continent against any external force. In the past the British Navy has been an important, probably even the major, prop under the Monroe Doctrine. If Britain's military power is compromised by the results of Munich as many experts are inclined to expect then the Monroe Doctrine will come to lean more and more on the United States Navy.

The second point relates to the Far East. Japan today gives striking evidence of its new disregard for British interests by the landing of troops in the Canton, South China, area—the area of greatest British influence which up until now has been respected by Japan.

The very act of landing Japanese troops near Canton indicates an extraordinary degree of conviction of immunity in Tokyo from British influence. Whether it is a sound conviction remains to be seen. But it is obvious that Tokyo believes at the moment that Britain's might has been seriously compromised by Munich and is therefore driving boldly into South China.

Armed Diplomacy

If Tokyo is correct in its analysis of the situation it follows therefore that a greater burden devolves upon the American Navy in the Pacific as well as in South American waters. In the past it has always been assumed that both British and American navies stood equally behind the position and interests of western powers in the Pacific. Either deliberate British withdrawal, or strategic impotence forcing withdrawal, increases the potential burden on the American Navy in far eastern waters—in the sense that in a world of force, diplomatic influence depends on the potential force behind it.

Thus military strategists here draw from the Munich settlement of Mr. Chamberlain a possibility of vastly increased potential responsibility on American arms—a fact which is graphically illustrated by the calm manner in which the President announces an unprecedented big jump in military expenditures.

Steady Increase

The American arms budget has been going up steadily for years. The record since 1930 is as follows:

1930	$701,268,600
1931	699,176,000
1932	702,430,000
1933	648,149,000
1934	540,517,000
1935	711,486,000
1936	913,356,000
1937	924,908,000
1938	992,193,000
1939 (current fiscal year)	1,010,861,000

With the added amount which the President's remarks indicate, the coming (1940) fiscal year will presumably see a United States arms budget approximately double what was being spent in the 1930 to 1935 period and about 30 per cent greater than for the current fiscal year.

The President explained the need for the increase as partly due to the fact that construction of new battleships, which began this summer, will reach the costly stage during the 1940 fiscal year. The first two of the new battleships are actually under construction in the shipyards. The hulls of both are approximately 10 per cent along. The second pair of new battleships are now being advertised in the ship yards, and the Navy hopes it will have received bids by the end of this month which it can accept. Depending on what happens with bids on the second pair, bids on a third pair will be asked soon thereafter. Provided private yards will make bids which can be accepted the Navy will have six battleships under construction by the time the 1940 fiscal year comes round.

Since the new battleships are all to be of at least 35,000 tons in size it means that if all goes well with Navy plans the 1940 budget will have to provide for work on over 210,000 tons of battleships—in itself a larger construction program than has been under way in the United States at any time since the World War period. There will be in addition continued construction of ships of smaller classes.

Thus battleships will probably absorb much of the naval increase, but there will be same left over for a higher rae of aircraft procurement—a type of increased rearmament which is likely to figure most prominently in any Army increases.

The immediate inference which has been drawn in military circles from the Czechoslovakian crisis has been in regard to the importance of air power. The assumed superiority of the German air force over the combined British and French air forces is the factor which is believed here to have produced the diplomatic results of that crisis. In other words, the superiority of the democratic powers on land and sea was so compromised by German superiority in the air that a diplomatic defeat was preferred to the issue of arms.

This inference is expected to be widely reflected in the new American arms budget.

Federal Jobs Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Service Commission estimated Oct. 11 that 871,815 persons were employed in the executive branch of the Government during August, or 4,655 more than in the previous month.

British Planes Crash

LONDON (AP)—Four Royal Air Force flying officers were killed Oct. 11, three when two bombing planes collided in midair near Iwilheli, Wales, and the fourth when his plane crashed in the sea off Portsmouth. The Force has lost 168 officers and men in 91 accidents this year.

AFL Asserts Independence On Policies of Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

Deal candidates, on the whole the political wing of the CIO's, labor's Nonpartisan League, has given much fuller support to New Deal nominees than the AFL.

Declining to become more partisan than in the past, the AFL repeated its historic stand for neutrality between parties and for the bestowal of its aid upon candidates of either party which it considers friendly.

The new thing in the political decision of the Federation is its intention to step out of the Labor Party in New York. This was perhaps the last spot where any noteworthy union remained between the CIO and AFL, though the Federation's part was slight.

So few and minor are its spokesmen in the American Labor Party that the explicit cancellation of AFL participation will hurt only in prestige, since the labor party was credited here with declaring itself the political voice of New York labor.

Explained by Meany

As explained by George Meany, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, the Labor Party fought and killed several pieces of labor legislation which his group was promoting, because of antagonism to the AFL. Mr. Meany also told the convention that Communists were influential in the Labor Party.

Pleas that the American Labor Party stood for clean government and had been a great factor in electing Mayor La Guardia of New York City did not save it.

Fundamentally the AFL is against any labor party. In New York it did not interfere with the American Labor Party and gave it recognition and some encouragement until suffering, according to Mr. Meany, because the labor party wanted to be the exclusive political agent of organized labor.

In previous decades the Federation has declined to sanction a Labor Party, but this is the first time in this period when it has explicitly found occasion to disavow.

Here and there over the country some minor withdrawals from CIO politics will doubtless ensue, as the AFL's new declaration of political purge takes effect.

In the last presidential campaign the CIO's Nonpartisan League enlisted many AFL leaders and was a powerful instrument in Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

Labor Party

In New York the American Labor Party developed as the official state branch of the Nonpartisan League, of which John L. Lewis, head of the CIO, is chairman, and Sidney Hillman, another CIO chief, Vice-Chairman.

In reply to the proposal of Mr. Lewis that he would resign if William Green, President of the AFL, would also quit, leaders of the Federation said they would not let Mr. Green resign.

As seen by critics of Mr. Lewis, his resignation would "give him a chance to step out when his industrial organization is declining and his political efforts a flop. Thus saving his face."

Amendments of the new wages and hours law, with which the Federation agrees in principle but not fully in method, will be asked, the convention agreed.

Control of the AFL over its organizations in Canada was tightened on complaint of Canadian delegates that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was in a regrettable state because of CIO and Communist infiltration. Because of these influences it was said that the Canadian federation of labor was finding it almost impossible to obtain consideration of legislation.

Defeat of a California labor measure to be voted on November 8 was urged by the Federation. Similar laws are scheduled for the same election day in Oregon and Washington.

"They would mean," a delegate declared, "an end of trade unionism as we know it on the Pacific Coast."

Canada Fears Union War

OTTAWA (CP)—The Houston declaration of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, demanding that the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress oust all affiliates of the Committee for Industrial Organization was regarded here Oct. 7 as making more difficult the Congress' efforts to avoid a wide-open split in Canadian organized labor.

For many months Congress leaders have been hoping for some settlement of the vexing question to prevent disruption of the Canadian organization. During the last two annual Congress conventions, the problem has been considered and at the Niagara Falls, Ont., meeting last month it was decided to continue negotiations between the Congress Executive and Mr. Green "with a view to arriving at a settlement."

The dispute is of definite concern to the Congress, for 30,000 of its approximately 120,000 members are connected with CIO unions, the largest of which is the United Mine Workers of America which has about 15,000 Canadian members. The charters of this and four other CIO unions have been revoked by the AFL but they continue in the Congress. The issue at stake is whether the Congress can continue to shelter under its wings unions which in the United States are locked in a desperate struggle. The declaration of Mr. Green has brought the controversy to a point where it must be settled soon by a definite statement of policy.

Homesteaders Strike

GREENSBURG, Pa., (AP)—A recently-completed $260,000 pants factory, built by the Federal Government in nearby Mt. Pleasant Township to give employment to homesteaders at Norvelt, was closed Oct. 8 by a strike of eight women and 10 men workers.

Mrs. Sarah Karp, President of the Norvelt local of the United Clothing Workers of America (CIO), said strikers demanded recognition of the Union as exclusive bargaining agent for the factory, reinstatement of a dismissed watchman, and a closed shop with checkoff of Union dues.

She said wages were not an issue. An arrangement with the Government provides that the first 20 per cent of the factory's annual profits goes to employees as a profit-sharing bonus. The workers struck Oct. 7

Farmers Oppose Federal Project In Indiana Area

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Oct. 12 (AP)—An organization of farmers began a fight here today against a $1,000,000 Federal project for buying up thousands of acres of southwestern Indiana hill farms and turning the land into forest and pasture.

The organization, called the Eastern Greene County Home Protection League, was formed at a meeting last night in Cincinnati, a nearby village.

Under the project, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics would lump together 218,000 acres in Greene and Martin Counties into the largest land utilization project in Indiana. The Bureau already owns much of the land and plans to buy the remaining 136,000 acres. About $125,000 would be spent this year for 10,000 to 20,000 acres.

The Bureau said the project would help farmers by taking them off unproductive land and putting them where they could earn a living.

Sueaking at last night's meeting, D. A. Bays, Center Township farmer, said, "most of the people around here are able to earn a living."

Woodring Starts Salt Plains Dam

CHEROKEE, Okla. (AP)—Standing at the site of a dam which will convert Oklahoma's salt plains into a lake, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, told a celebrating throng Oct. 11 that the nation's Army worked at peace, while armed forces abroad girded for war.

For, he explained, "under supervision of army officers has been inaugurated and will be completed the Great Salt Plains Reservoir Project" designed to harness flood waters of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River and form "a man-made inland sea covering nearly 30,000 acres."

Mr. Woodring came here to help celebrate the launching of work on a dam 60 feet high and more than a mile long, to cost nearly $3,000,000.

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You can purchase the wearing apparel that will keep you comfy and warm.
at
TEPPER BROS.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"A Safe Place to Shop"

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

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All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
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Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
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"The Centre of the Business Centre"
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We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
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ZORIC DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
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NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

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A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp
Permanent Waving
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Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
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DISTINCTIVE FALL MERCHANDISE
for Men and Boys
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Park Hardware Company
Our Special for Fall Cleaning
Park Hardware No-Rub Wax
Qt. 83c, with applier
Also MOPS and BROOMS
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for Women
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for Children
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Paints Glass
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SELBY
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For Safety and Service Plus
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Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
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FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
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PHONE 1492
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HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

These Famous Shoes Meet at
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 Hamilton St., Allentown
Arch Preserver Walk-Over
Peacock Dr. Locke
Vitality Rhythm Step
Arnold Balance in Motion
Authentic Bilt-Rite
Florsheim

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

OVER 70 VARIETIES
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CHEESE
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
71 WEST BROAD STREET

CHESTER

SPEARE BROTHERS
Our Newly Enlarged
SPORTSWEAR DEPARTMENT
Now features many inviting values in Ladies' Smart Fall Wear.
(Second Floor)
7TH AND EDGMONT AVE.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH STREET
Vassarettes
Exclusive With Us.
The natural way to a lovely figure
Combinations and Girdles
$5.00 to $15.00

Ford E. O'Dell
Jeweler
Less Than 63 Shopping Days 'til Christmas
107 W. 9th St., Just West of Peach
"I'll be on the WATCH for you"

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations
8th and Peach Streets Phone 23-601
26th and East Avenue Phone 08-288

PARIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

STEVENSON'S MARKETERIA
South Erie's Super Market
Meats—Vegetables
Groceries
Many Nationally Advertised Products
3025 French St. Phone 01-371

PULAKOS
Candies—Salted Nuts
Fountain Service
Dainty Lunches
926 STATE STREET

It's Topcoat Time at
P. A. MEYER & SONS
Belcourt Topcoats $25
Knit-tex Tweed Topcoats $30
Kuppenheimer Valgora Topcoats $38.50

Hats to Order
Perfect Fitting
Smart Styling
● GLADYS PORTER ●
824 State Street, Second Floor

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

Frost, Roscoe & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
61st Anniversary
Now in Progress.
Shop for Bargains

CARL H. MEISER MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

Drapery Service
May we submit estimates on your Draperies, Shades, Curtains, Venetian Blinds, Carpets, Rugs, Gift Items, etc.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices.
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg Ph. 3-6138

Pomeroy's
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store
. . . makes it easy for you to buy Luxury Gifts for Christmas . . . Use the Lay Away Plan.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats
Ardmore Bryn Mawr

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

HEINZ 57
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

See the New
1939 R C A Victor
Electric Tuning Radio
The Beautiful New Console Grand Cabinet Is an Outstanding Buy
Hardware—Sporting Goods
Roofing and Repairs
Kitchen Supplies
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

Hutchison's
Jewelry Store

Repairing of
• Clocks
• Watches
• Jewelry
217 York Road Ogontz 1416

A. S. Farnwald
Flowers
We invite you to visit us at our newly enlarged quarters.
Opening October 15th
York Road and Greenwood Ave.
Ogontz 2442

WOMEN'S APPAREL

LIL-LEE, Inc.
WEST AVE., Opp. Bank
The Shop That Shops for You!

Furniture
Rugs Bedding
Russell Smith
INC.
Ogontz 4061 416 York Rd.

THE CEDAR CHEST
A. J. Miller, 3rd
Apparel for Men
414 York Road Open Evenings

PENNSYLVANIA

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PAINTING—PAPERING
Homes—Offices—Factories
Hardwood Floors
Edward Kay Co.
5421 Market Street
She 7900 West 2368

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 8813

Have you seen our Christmas cards with names imprinted
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. Broad—5603 N. Broad

PRINTING
Greeting Cards, Novelties, Gifts
Wedding and Social Stationery
Bradley Cards a Specialty
ATKINSON'S
Lom. 2274 3 South 10th St.

CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
Walnut Tailor Shop
Suits and Coats
Made to Order
Fur and Cloth Coats altered into latest styles.
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
5618 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4600

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

RCA
New RCA-Victor Electric Tuning From $14.95
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILA.
GERMANTOWN 6149

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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$39.50 and $44.50 values
$29.50
5 different styles; beautiful covers. A wonderful value.
POMEROY'S
Reading

Manning-Armstrong
Foot-Craft Shoes
Foot-Saver Shoes
Reading Allentown

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Fall Hats and Haberdashery that are sure to please
Paul's MEN'S SHOP

More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

Community Book Shop BOOKS
Of especial interest to Scrantonians is the new book of OVERBROOK TOWN SHOP RECIPES. Come in sometime soon and see it.
Cor. Spruce and Adams Tel. 3-0187

GIFT SHOP
Spode FINE CHINA
Lamps Designed by Paul Hanson
Addyman & Kirkwood
431 Linden St., Opposite Post Office

it's Coat Time for You!
Make sure your Coat is a Good Coat from a fine store where Quality, Beauty, Value must be present in every Coat no matter what the price!
THE HEINZ STORE

CECELIL CLARKE
ORIGINAL HATS
138 Adams Avenue
(CASEY GARAGE BLDG.)

Refurnish
Your Home With New Window Shades
HENRY KUCK
313 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

C. Young your Hairdresser
MODERN EQUIPMENT—CHERRY SERVICE
Coal Exchange Building
TEL. 6-5671

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
609 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

Every essential co-operation that you could sensibly expect from a financial connection is added to the account you should open today at this bank of today.
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
Sewickley, Pa.

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Sweaters for Grown-Ups

Hugh A. McMaster
503 BEAVER ST.
Phone 788 and 789
For cheer wear flowers and keep them in your home!

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874

"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Bon Ami "hasn't scratched yet"

SWARTHMORE

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Phone MEDIA 174

The Standard of Fine Quality in Ice Cream
Michael's College Pharmacy
On the Corner
Swarthmore 857 We Deliver

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

OUR NEW
BARBIZON LINE
has arrived at
BUCHNER'S
Open Evenings

UPPER DARBY

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2525

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 1197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try our
Sodas and Sundaes

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

The Very Latest Thing
SALLYE HARMER
Cosmetics made to order just for you. Cost no more than ordinary ones.
SALLYE HARMER, Lansdowne, Pa. representative in your city
Phone Madison 4462 for Appointment

YORK

Kickernick
THE LINGERIE SHOP
11 SOUTH BEAVER ST., YORK, PA.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Too Famous

One of the greatest penalties of being very well known seems to be having to read stories showing how little known one is. One story of the messenger boy enquiring "Name of Chamberlain?" at the door of Number 10, Downing Street, has prompted a correspondent to send us a similar "Such is Fame" tale concerning Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada.

On one of his journeys in remote districts of Canada the Governor-General visited a mine. The manager of the mine was asked by a spectator whether "Lord Tweedsmuir was going down."

"What level does he work on?" asked the manager.

"I am speaking of Lord Tweedsmuir," replied the visitor. "You know, Lord Tweedsmuir."

"Buckingham Palace? Now, let me see—"

The manager shook his head, and then replied, firmly, slowly, but politely: "Look, we have 3000 men working here. Do you think I know them all by name?"

Modest

Lord Tweedsmuir has endeared himself to all classes by his informality. Another famous man who wears the becoming cloak of modesty is Dr. Douglas Hyde, first President of Eire and as such probably an extremely historic character.

Peterborough, columnist in the London Daily Telegraph, tells that the President recently sent out invitations to an afternoon party at the former Viceregal Lodge, which is the Eirish White House, to old friends of his in the Irish Language Movement. The English translation of the invitation runs:

Dear Friend: If you have nothing better to do, An Craoibhin (pet name for the President of Eire), will be very pleased if you will come to tea and other things on Saturday next, at 4:30.

P. S. He specially hopes you will come.

So many successful men are modest that we feel modesty must be one of the Secrets of Success. Or else success must be one of the Secrets of Modesty.

Golf Defined

Peterborough also tells an amusing story of an Hungarian schoolboy who came to stay awhile in England.

On returning to Hungary this young "innocent" wrote his impressions of England in his school magazine. His judgment on golf coming from "a European" is quite epigrammatic. He defines it as "a mixture of cleverness and waste of time."

In and Out

Like golf, life is full of little ins and outs. At Highgate Police Court, London, a witness declared the other day:

"There was a note on the table in my wife's handwriting saying my dinner was in the oven. There was a note in the oven in her mother's handwriting saying she had eaten it."

Solved

Paris has solved its parking problem. And it seems to us a very sensible solution, too. Paris has merely said, "There is no problem." And there isn't.

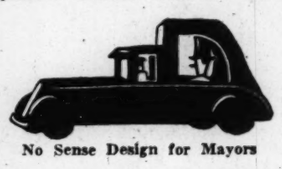
The last official parking places in the center of Paris have ceased to exist. Several of these were run by a company which rented areas in the Paris parks and charged six sous an hour for each car. The company wanted to raise its charge, but the City Council would not allow this. So the park has closed.

As a consequence, Paris has become a city of free parking. Since the Exhibition the police have not bothered about street parking.

High Hat

Cardiff authorities have also solved a motoring problem. Rather an original one, comprising an automobile, a Lord Mayor and a tall silk hat.

Tradition dictates that the Lord Mayor shall wear a tall silk hat, when on official business. Modern practice dictates that the Lord Mayor shall go about his official business in the official automobile in his official hat.



No Sense Design for Mayors

But the first time Cardiff's new Lord Mayor went out in the official car it was discovered that he could not sit inside it with his official tall silk hat on.

Here was a pretty problem. Cardiff solved it—by buying a new automobile.

J. A. M.

Contentment

Monitor Camera Club from Howard Gruenberger, Milwaukee

Odds and Ends

The Speed of the Ant

Ants move 12 times as fast when the temperature is 100 degrees as they do when it is 50 degrees.

When They Say "Rain"

Every official weather forecast from a meteorological office requires the co-operation of at least 100 persons.

Quotation for Today

THE wealth of a man is the number of things he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.—THOMAS CARLYLE.

Bible Facts

King Merodach-Baladan

In Isaiah 39:1 we are told of how "Merodach-baladan, the son of Baladan, King of Babylon," hearing that Hezekiah, king of Judah, had recently recovered from a severe illness (a recovery which is expressly said to have come as a result of Hezekiah's prayer to God—Isa. 38:1, 2, 5), sent the Jewish monarch "letters and a present." The same incident is recorded in II Kings 20:12, only in that passage the name of the Babylonian king appears in the form "Berodach-baladan"—the apparent confusion between "M" and "B" being not uncommon in Hebrew, a language in which these two letters are very similar in appearance.

It appears that Merodach-baladan's ambassadors were sent not merely to congratulate Hezekiah on his recovery but also to enquire about the astronomical wonder which occurred about this time (II Kings 20:9-11; II Chron. 32:31), and perhaps also to arrange an alliance with Judah.

In Lighter Vein

Cautious

"Dad, can't I get my driving license? I am old enough now."

"Yes, son, but my car is not old enough."—Montreal Star.

True Nomads

Teacher: "Nomads are people who go restlessly from one place to another and never settle."

Pupil: "Please, teacher, our servant girls must be nomads. They never stay."—Lustige Blaetter.

Dept. of Utter Confusion (Far East Division)

From the Times Magazine

What the Japanese are it is difficult to say. No two foreigners who have lived in Japan or studied its history have ever been able to agree. But it is possible to see how their peculiar history makes them what they are, whatever that is.—New Yorker.

Curious

The Headmaster had spoken long and earnestly to the school about the forthcoming exams. He concluded:

"I want you all to do your very best, if only for the sake of the dear old school. You have not long to wait now, as the examination papers are in the hands of the printer. Now, are there any questions?"

"Who's the printer, Sir?"

Daily Anecdote

A Promise

When arrangements were being made to receive the committee which was coming to Springfield to notify Abraham Lincoln of his nomination to the Presidency, some friends offered to send some fine whisky to Lincoln's house for his distinguished guests.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Lincoln, "I thank you for your kind offer, but must respectfully decline it. I have no liquor in my house and have never been in the habit of entertaining my friends in that way. I cannot permit my friends to do for me what I will not do myself. I shall provide cold water, nothing else."

It was Lincoln's sainted mother who set him forever against strong drink.

Once in Washington a friend criticized Lincoln for an apparent rudeness in declining to test some rare wines provided by an indulgent host.

"I mean no disrespect, John," was the reply, "but I promised my mother only a few days before her passing that I would never touch strong drink, and I consider that promise as binding today as when I made it."

"But there is a great difference between the child in the midst of rough, primitive village life and the man in a home of refinement," argued the friend.

"But John," answered Lincoln, "a promise is a promise, and when made to a mother it is doubly binding."

Water Nymph

Monitor Camera Club from Margaret Rea, Clearwater, Fla.

Not by Chance

Someone once charged Rufus Choate with having accomplished a certain fine result by accident.

"Nonsense!" he exclaimed. "You might as well drop the Greek alphabet on the ground and expect to pick up the 'Illiad.'"

Faith

Don't lose gladness!
Every hour blooms for you some happy flower,
Though be foiled your plan,
Don't lose faith in God and man.
—Anon

The Good Lives On

Nothing that was worthy in the past departs; no truth or goodness realized by man ever dies, or can die; but is all still here, and recognized or not, lives and works through endless changes.—Carlyle.

Halting Traffic

Elsa H. Keith, Montebello, Calif.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Lilies and Lotuses

Selecting a depression in the back yard, my husband and our son dug a hole some two feet deep and about ten feet by twelve in the clay; also a ditch from the hydrant to the pool, and one to drain the water off when necessary into the drainage grate. I secured several water lily roots (making sure they were from plants of many-colored blossoms) and some Egyptian and American lotus tubers. These plants have blossoms large as dinner plates and are very fragrant.

I placed the tubers and roots in shallow boxes of rich soil, with gravel on top to keep water from washing the soil away, then placed the boxes in the pool and filled it with water. I had all sorts and sizes of flowers (some of the lilies were night bloomers). They attracted much attention. Also I wrote several short but interesting items about the water garden and several local papers printed them. Thus I got free advertising.

In the fall I had more orders than I could fill at $1.50 each for lotus tubers, and at $1 to $1.25 for lily roots. I sold $65 worth—and could have sold many more if I could have furnished them. I expect to clear three times that amount this fall, as I have enlarged the pool—and lotus tubers and lily roots multiply very fast.—Grace T., Miami, Okla.

Peace in the Pen

Kalamazoo, Mich.

It is generally believed by farmers that chickens and pigs do not get along very well together. It seems that the chicken, in his eagerness to pick up food, often gets under the pigs' feet or into their trough, and makes himself very annoying. And the pig is supposed to have adequate means of expressing its displeasure. As a consequence strenuous efforts are usually made to keep the chickens out of harm's way, and to free the pig from the temptation to destroy.

A farmer near here, however, relates an incident which proves that this belief need not be manifested as a fact beyond the locality in which it is believed:

Late in the summer a hen "stole her nest" and appeared in the farmyard one morning with a large family of little chicks—whom she very soon deserted. The little bewildered babes did not know what to do, or where to turn for refuge. They wandered aimlessly from one place to another cheeping pitifully. At last, late in the day, the chicks wandered into the pen where an old hog was caring for her newly born litter.

If the generally accepted belief were infallible, the story would end at this point. But what happened proves that it was but a belief.

The hog expressed no unfriendliness toward the little waifs; and they, sensing a haven here, stopped their crying and stayed close by the pigs all day. When evening came, and the little pigs snuggled close to their mother for the night, the little chicks crept up to her too, and stayed warm and cozy and safe until morning.

Each night until they were old enough to be put into the hen house, the baby chicks perched or nestled close to their friend. Only friendliness was expressed by the pigs, while the chicks manifested confidence and trust and satisfaction.

It should be challenging to us to note that peace and harmony can be expressed even in a pig pen!

Did You Ever Wonder

If a Bat Is a Kind Of Bird?

The bat is not a bird. Rather, it is a mammal—that is, an animal which nurses its young. As a matter of fact, the bat is the only mammal that actually flies.

Certain other animals, such as the flying squirrels and the flying phalangers, do a spurious sort of flying. They are able to prolong their leaps through the air by means of parachute-like extensions of the skin at the sides of the body; but they do not possess powers of true flight, effected by means of alternate upward and downward wing strokes, keeping the flier aloft as long as his muscular power permits.

Bats are known to naturalists as Chiroptera, a word which means "hand wings." The name is very apt, for the hand bones are so elongated that the length of the fingers may equal that of the spine. The arm and hand bones are enclosed in a thin, flexible, leathery membrane or skin, and in some species of bats a similar membrane extends from the heel of each hind foot to the tip of the tail.

The wing membranes are almost incredibly sensitive, giving a sense of touch not known to be equalled anywhere else in the animal realm.

As a result, the bat seems able to feel the presence of obstacles and objects without actually touching them, the membranous wings not only serving as flight mechanism but also doing much to inform the bat concerning his surroundings.

The common expression "blind as a bat" has no foundation in fact. Their eyes, though small, are highly organized, and all bats can see. Their powers of sight are extraordinarily good in half-darkness or even gloom, and reasonably good in broad daylight. W. P. Keasbey

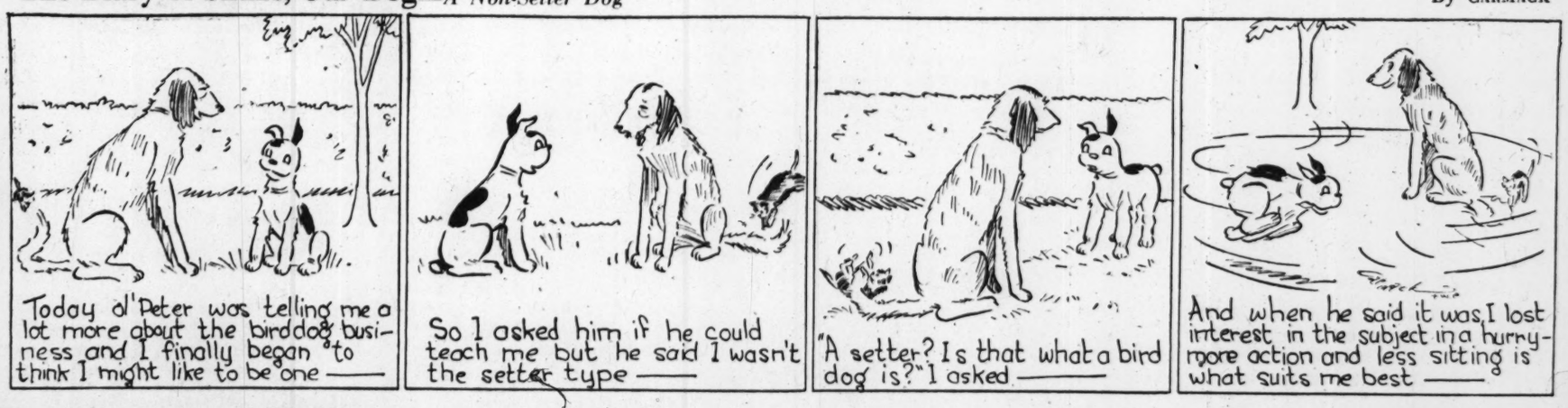
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Mystery*

By LE PELLEY

WE'RE SUPPOSED TO GO FOR ANOTHER TRIAL VOYAGE IN THE SUBMARINE AGAIN TODAY !!
YES - BUT IT MIGHT JUST AS WELL BE A ROW BOAT THE WAY IT STAYS ON TOP OF THE WATER !
WELL - THIS WAS THE PLACE HE WAS GOING TO PICK US UP IN THE SUB - WHY DOESN'T MARMADUKE COME ?
OH - MAYBE THE WHOLE THING FELL - APART..
LOOK BUD ! HERE HE COMES DOWN THE RIVER - ! BUT THE SUBMARINE ISN'T WITH HIM !!!
HELLO FELLOWS - HELLO - WAIT A MINUTE - I CAN EXPLAIN EVERYTHING - !!
T. Pelley

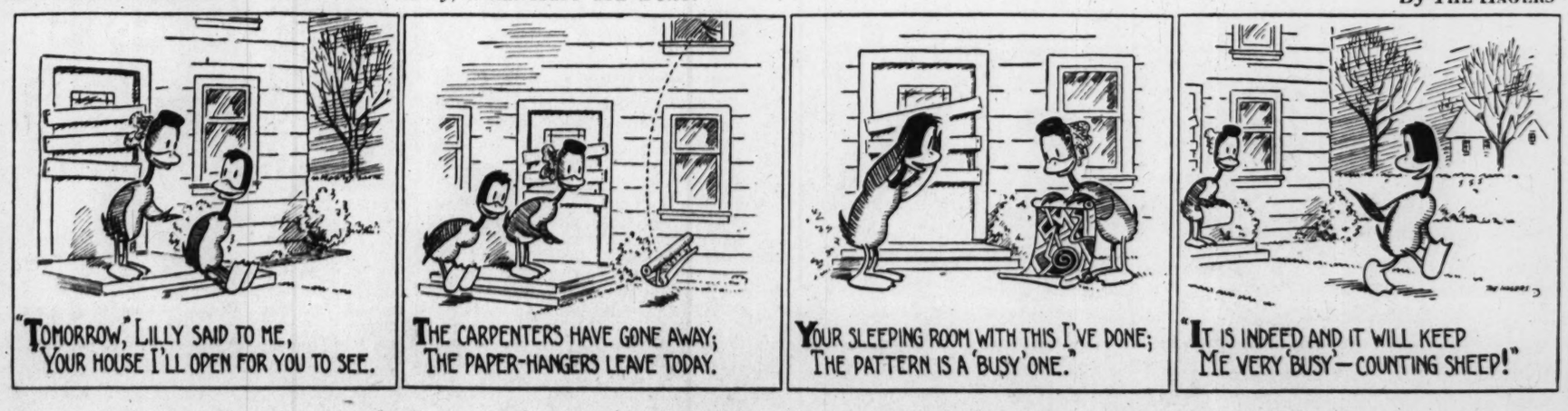
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Non-Setter Dog*

By CARMACK


Today d'Peter was telling me a lot more about the birddog business and I finally began to think I might like to be one —
So I asked him if he could teach me but he said I wasn't the setter type —
"A setter? Is that what a bird dog is?" I asked —
And when he said it was I lost interest in the subject in a hurry - more action and less sitting is what suits me best —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Lilly, What Have You Done!*

By THE HAGERS


"TOMORROW," LILLY SAID TO ME, "YOUR HOUSE I'LL OPEN FOR YOU TO SEE.
THE CARPENTERS HAVE GONE AWAY; THE PAPER-HANGERS LEAVE TODAY.
YOUR SLEEPING ROOM WITH THIS I'VE DONE; THE PATTERN IS A 'BUSY' ONE."
"IT IS INDEED AND IT WILL KEEP ME VERY 'BUSY'—COUNTING SHEEP!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

It's a conversational fact—

PH O NEQRR-SPHTNR NRUR-VEXHR YOUU, NOUZPHA TH-ETQQPRBUC DTN FPNEXTN PH-NRQQTVNPXH, CXT YOH GOC ODXTN NEQRR ETHBQRB OHB JPJNC FXQBG.

Letter "E" Puzzle

One-word definitions are given below for words to be filled in reading across:

E — — — — E
— E — — E —
— — E E — —
— — E E — —
— E — — E —
E — — — — E

1. Whole. 2. Missive. 3. Windy. 4. Address. 5. Shackle. 6. Eatable.

What Proportion?

In order to obtain a mixture containing 28 per cent of butter fat, in what proportion must cream containing 35 per cent of fat be mixed with cream containing 25 per cent?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms to be paired off today:

1	novel	stubborn	
2	various	alert	
3	nonchalant	unusual	1
4	complex	superior	
5	attentive	genuine	
6	obstinate	slippery	
7	evident	indifferent	
8	authentic	abstruse	
9	oily	obvious	
10	paramount	sundry	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

What They Say

Continuing Process

"Liberty is something which must be achieved by each successive generation."—Arthur T. Vanderbilt.

Knocks That Unlock the Door

"Through the door of knowledge, diligence, and patience, we enter the hall of progress and opportunity."—Emily Masten.

Grand Tour Supplanted

"Cinema apparatus in geography is taking the place of the Grand Tour of the eighteenth century, for the poorer child of the twentieth century."—H. S. Magnay.

Brevities

Detroit News: To regain Page 1 at this juncture, Corrigan would have to do it upside down.

Humorist: The "press-the-button" set is the latest development in radio manufacture. Laundries have used this method for years.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: In a three-minute telephone call, talking unhurriedly but without interruption, you can say about three hundred and fifty words.

Letter "E" Puzzle: Entire, Letter, Breezy, Speech, Fetter, Edible.

What Proportion?: 3:7.

Fun With Synonyms: Novel—unusual; various—sundry; nonchalant—indifferent; complex—abstruse; attentive—alert; obstinate—stubborn; evident—obvious; authentic—genuine; oily—slippery; paramount—superior.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pensions

THE human mind tends to do things by extremes. For years, almost a generation, it was hard to get people in the United States to listen to the desirability of providing public financial aid for those who had reached an age unacceptable to many employers. Then suddenly the old-age pension idea took hold. Now the concern of many genuine liberals, including some of the early sponsors of the program, is to keep pensions from running away with themselves and the country.

The "$30-Every-Thursday" movement in California is only the most conspicuous of a dozen proposals in as many states to increase sharply the size and volume of pensions to be paid on the basis of an age qualification. A number of them would more than double the prevailing pensions under the Social Security Act.

While California's voters ballot on the "$30-Every-Thursday" Plan on November 8, the citizens of Colorado will be voting on a referendum proposition to recede from the $45-a-month level of pensions established in that State. Colorado has found that amount hard to pay. The pension fund has not been enough to keep up the payments promised; the earmarking of sales tax and other important revenues for pensions has left little for other welfare activities.

The theory of the Townsend Plan and of the more recent "$30-Every-Thursday" Plan is, of course, that the distribution of buying power will generate enough new business for the pension program to furnish its own revenues. Undoubtedly thousands have genuinely believed this. Fuller examination, however, will indicate that benefits from better distribution of buying power are much smaller than the extreme pension proponents imagine.

Regarding the transactions tax embodied in the Townsend Plan, even the Committee on Old Age Security under the liberal auspices of the Twentieth Century Fund, one of the most friendly authorities that could be called disinterested, found that this tax at the proposed 2 per cent would have produced in 1934 only enough revenue to pay $40-a-month pensions for the 7,000,000 persons eligible and that to pay the originally proposed pension of $200 a month by this method would reduce the standard of living of the average man by one-third. The reduction of this plan to a proposal to pay simply what pensions could be provided by a 2 per cent gross income tax is a long step in moderation, though all the usual objections to a gross income tax remain.

The "$30-Every-Thursday" proposal contemplates that the pensions would be paid in scrip or dollar warrants which would depreciate two cents each week unless stamped by payment of a tax of that amount for the pension fund. The theory is that these would circulate rapidly to avoid tax. According to economic experience the probabilities are either that merchants and banks would keep them from circulating at all by refusing to accept them or that in accordance with Gresham's law of currency the bad money would displace good money in circulation to the extent that it was issued. In that case merchants would be having to offer substantially a 2 per cent discount to get business and prices would tend to rise accordingly so that the State would be no better off in terms of living standards.

As a matter of justice, the question is one of equitable division between the old folks and the rest of the people. No one can really want them to have less than is fair and certainly they do not want and cannot benefit by more than is fair in relation to other needs of the country.

As a matter of governmental policy the question is one of how much responsibility should be taken by the public and how much should remain with the individual or his relatives.

The economic capacity for pensions, as for any other good, depends in the last analysis not on the amount of money in circulation but on the working productivity of the country. Every respect in the world is due to the beneficent objectives of pension plans and to the sincere people who have worked for them, but such plans are made to work only by taking account of the facts. One can well understand the appeal of a toothsomely illustrated slogan like "Ham and Eggs," such as has been used in the California campaign, but it is still true that eggs come from hens and that the principal source of ham is pigs.

Hungarian Hesitation

AMONG the subdividers of Czechoslovakia, Hungary has the best claim, historically and racially. The Magyars who came under the rule of Prague by the Treaty of Trianon had counted themselves Hungarians for centuries.

Although better treated than most minorities in Europe no strong outside pull was required to turn their eyes to Budapest. And in Hungary the return of these "brothers" has been a primary popular goal. Yet there is still doubt about how fully Hungary's claim will be satisfied. The simple fact is that Hungary is not able to enforce the type of threats which supported the German and Polish demands.

The Government at Budapest, threatened both from the left and right by internal political pressures, and seeking financial stability, fears that Czech resistance would cause a war for which Hungary is not prepared, physically or mentally. Bela Imredy's Government is engaged in agrarian reforms, breaking up some of the big estates, and seeking to hold off the Hungarian Nazis and preserve parliamentary forms. It fears a war would end that effort.

But it must push Hungary's claims. It is now reported that Germany will not support the Polish-Hungarian claim for the Ruthenian section of Czechoslovakia. But Hungarian forces have already occupied some of the Magyar districts and Budapest is proceeding by conference with the Slovaks to seek satisfaction of better-founded demands than some already granted.

Fire-Prevention Week

FIRE-PREVENTION WEEK, being observed this week, has special significance in Massachusetts and other New England states this year where timber, estimated between three to five billion board feet, lies in the forests as a result of the recent hurricane. The lack of rain and the presence of dry leaves on the fallen trees has resulted in tinderlike conditions care is needed to prevent further serious loss to the New England district.

The annual loss by forest fire in the United States runs into the millions. According to the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, 185,209 fires last year caused damage amounting to well over $20,000,000. This was a sizable decrease under the preceding years, brought about, says the Forestry Service, by more favorable weather, improved methods of fighting fires, the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and better co-operation by private owners of woodland, forest workers, and campers.

In New England, state and local governments are doing everything possible to minimize the loss and to protect nearby property which would be damaged by a serious fire. The individual citizen, however, has a splendid opportunity to make Fire-Prevention Week really mean something by using extreme care during this period of emergency.

Will Animosities Abdicate?

REFUSAL by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to accept the proposal of John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, that they both resign in the interests of labor peace, leaves the CIO leader strategically in a stronger position for the moment. But strategic considerations are secondary to the fact that what labor organization needs in the United States is unity.

The exchange of challenges is an acknowledgment that personal rivalries play a large part in keeping the two labor organizations apart. If these rivalries persist in obstructing peace, then sooner or later the leaders who harbor them will have to step down for the sake of the welfare of the rank and file.

But in one form or another it will take more of a house-cleaning than the simple removal of the two spearheads of opposition. There is a considerable shaft to each spear. Mr. Green points out cogently that even resignation as head of CIO would leave Mr. Lewis as president of the United Mine Workers and in a position to dominate CIO policies. On the other side it could be pointed out that retirement of Mr. Green alone would leave John P. Frey and William E. Hutcheson as militant leaders of the skilled groups of machinists and carpenters respectively.

Hence removal of men is only a partial answer, if any. All would depend on the successors. The more salutary and more permanent remedy is the removal of animosities. There must be a solid recognition that craft unionism and industrial unionism can exist side by side, can adjust their differences and can be represented in a single organization. A large section of labor already recognizes this.

Crockery Quest

THE L. M. S. Railway in Britain is experimenting to find a type of cup and saucer that will reduce the number of these articles—amounting to about half a million—lost by the company every year. One does not know exactly how they are lost; but, setting aside that proverbial slip, which will account for most of them, one can see various hazards to be guarded against.

It is not to be imagined that the irritation of passengers who have missed a train ever leads them to deal with their cups as Sir Richard Grenville in a temper is said to have dealt with his drinking glasses, and to masticate them; but it is conceivable that such a storm-in-a-teacup might result in the wreck of a vessel or two. It is possible also that an opposite emotion has induced other travelers to retain their cups as "souvenirs" of friendly buffets.

The perfect cup and saucer must, therefore, be unbreakable and untakeable, which seems to require the inventive ability of the White Knight—or perhaps all that is needed is the lesson of his example, which is for each traveler to carry his own.

Farseeing Opportunist

Book News of the Day

FEW men have left such a wealth of material for their biographers as did Benjamin Franklin. So great is the mass of it that most who have written about him have been obliged merely to skim it, to catch a few sparkles from the waves of his wit or quote a few of his more prudent proverbs and treat some one of the many sides of his career as printer, writer, natural scientist, statesman, patriot and diplomat.

Carl Van Doren in his BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (New York: Viking Press. $3.75) has rounded out a comprehensive account of the long career of the sage on a scale that for the first time can be called complete. This is not merely because it is nearly 800 pages long but because it tells the latter and more historic part of Franklin's life in something like the detail of his "Autobiography" for the earlier years, and because it covers the multiform aspects of its subject with the kind of balance that was characteristic of the man.

* * *

The story is told with simplicity and with a minimum of intrusion by the author. Very largely it is told in Franklin's own words from his letters and other writings, as if it were almost an extension of the "Autobiography." Yet Franklin, with all his candor and lustiness, would hardly have paraded some of the intimacies with which portions deal. History, while being honest, need not attribute men's greatness to their foibles. The qualities that made Franklin great, in addition to his attainments of intellect, were a kindly tolerance and a genuine liking for his fellow men.

The quality of his humor and imagination may be savored in a letter to a newspaper while in London. Defending some writers of tall stories, he averred "on the faith of a traveler" that "the very tails of the American sheep are so laden with wool that each has a little car or wagon on four wheels to support it," and that "the grand leap of a whale" in pursuing schools of codfish up over the falls of Niagara "is esteemed by all who have seen it as one of the finest spectacles in nature."

* * *

Perhaps this imagination had something to do with his success as an experimenter in electricity and the designer of a stove, a printing press or a harmonica. Certainly it added to his effectiveness as a pamphleteer and propagandist for the American colonies in the period preceding and during the Revolution, as in his satiric "Rules by Which a Great Empire May Be Reduced to a Small One," and the pretended "Edict by the King of Prussia" claiming an arbitrary rule over Great Britain akin to that which George III was exercising in America. Here for the student of history is set forth in much greater detail than usual the actual moves of lobbying and diplomatic chess by which Franklin attained his reputation in statecraft.

Restrained as is Mr. Van Doren in interpreting his hero, a few phrases are striking. "His mind was a federation of purposes, working harmoniously together. Other philosophers might be dark and profound, but Franklin moved serenely through the visible world, trying to understand it all. Other men of action might lay single plans and endlessly persist in them, but Franklin met occasions as they arose and acted on them with a far-sighted opportunism." T. N.

Mirror of World Opinion

On Criticizing Chamberlain At a Distance

IT MIGHT be a very sound idea to say a little bit less about England's moral duty in regard to the checking of the dictators.

After all, there are more ignoble aims than the desire to preserve the peace. And when all that there is to say about Mr. Chamberlain's alleged inner sympathy with the Fascists has been said, the fact remains that the man has been making a desperate effort to keep his country out of war.

Maybe he has been making his effort in the wrong way. Maybe the risks of his policy are greater than the risks of a forthright, daring and clear-cut policy of defiance to all aggressors. Maybe in the long run England will have to fight anyway, and will only make the fight tougher by postponing the evil day.

But it is hardly becoming for persons at a distance to be too vocal about all of this.

The last war isn't so far away but what the English can remember it pretty clearly. A whole generation of young men was destroyed. The monument which commemorates the Somme drive bears a plaque in honor of some 60,000 unknown dead—not total casualties, just men who vanished without a trace during the course of the battle. The war wrecked England's economy and left the Empire with problems that will be generations in the solving.

In view of all of this, the English are hardly to be blamed if they choose to move cautiously in the European powder mine. And since we ourselves are determined—and very properly so—to stay at peace no matter what happens in England, we have small reason to be impatient about English caution.

If we think that stopping Fascism is worth a war, we have the privilege of getting out on the firing line and doing our part. Since we don't have the slightest intention of doing that, it would be just as well for us to stop talking about the policy of a nation which is right under the guns.—*Cleveland Press.*

Time for Teamwork

GOVERNMENT
LABOR
BUSINESS
WHAT A COMBINATION THEY'D MAKE— BUT NOT ONE OF THEM WILL PLAY UNLESS HE CAN CALL THE SIGNALS
THE PEOPLE
Elmgren

Facing Up to a Goliath Bluff

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a youngster, both at home and at school, I was always taught that one must stand firmly and at once in the face of attempted bullying. I was assured that this was the only way to stop it and prevent it from spreading. It sometimes seemed very risky to attempt to carry this out and take the stand, but it always paid to do so, and freedom was thus gained quickly.

It appears to me that the British statesman, or statesmen, who first feared the Goliath bluff of the dictators and did not take the stand for right must accept major responsibility for the state of affairs today.

We are now being forced to take some sort of a stand. We might as well have done it at first when the democracies had not suffered so much by wrong action and the dictators were not as strong and not united.

Some say it would have meant war.

I don't believe it, for that is always the bluff or propaganda of bullying. Face up to it, and it disappears.

The dictators are not foolish in this respect. They do not want war against powers of any great strength because they know what modern warfare must mean to both sides, even the so-called victors.

It is this fear of modern warfare that has blinded our statesmen's eyes. They have shrunk from doing what was obviously moral and right through fear, and a policy based on fear must eventually lead to disaster if persisted in.

The situation today is apparently far more difficult than those we should have faced some years ago. The "Peace Ballot" indicated that the British people were solidly behind any collective attempt to stop aggression then, just as they are today.

Unfortunately our leaders have let the people down and have obviously turned from collective security to the old game of power politics and diplomatic scheming.

This must go and somebody must begin all over again to repair the damage and get the nations together.

I would like to endorse the plea of one of your letter writers that the United States of America should come boldly out for peace and take a definite stand alongside the democracies. Somebody must lead again. What a wonderful chance for the United States of America! I have always said that the greatest post-war calamity was the United States of America refusing to take part in the League of Nations. The whole world needed the United States so much. It needs the United States more than ever now, to help the nations back to a basis of international morality.

Is Czechoslovakia another sacrifice on the altar of fear? Such sacrifice must inevitably lead on to the next until either all the democracies get together and stand for right, or we pay the utmost penalty. JAMES M. SMETHURST

Shortlands, Kent, Eng.

An Era of Peace and Prosperity?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to venture the prediction that, incredible as it would have seemed only a week ago, Europe and the world are about to enter upon a period which the future historian will call the "Era of Peace and Prosperity."

Chancellor Hitler will ask for the former German colonies, and they will be returned to him.

Then he may well rest. He could review a steady advance in the position of the German Reich under his leadership. He brought Germany out of the corner where she had been forced by the Treaty of Versailles to stand with the dunce cap on her head. Or, in technical terms, he has recovered full sovereignty for his country—an army, a navy, remilitarization of the Rhineland, and repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles.

More than that, he has merged Austria and Sudetenland with the Reich, so that it is a larger country than it was in 1914.

In short, he has been a great and successful nationalist statesman. But what of the future? Further territorial expansion would not be easy, as has been his past activity. On the contrary, it would be difficult, unwelcome, and might precipitate war.

Weighing these things, and considering the events of the past few days, Chancellor Hitler may well see that the next step after his career as a great nationalist statesman is to become a great international statesman; and as a leader for peace and good will acquire throughout the world a measure of the popularity which he enjoys at home.

Nor will he be alone in thoughts of peace. He and all European statesmen must sense, from the obvious public rejoicing when war was averted, that the people of no land want war.

Formal and informal agreements, including perhaps a general re-entry into the League of Nations, will be the order of the day.

If I read the future aright, the time is not far distant when, after due preparations, statements, actions, and agreements, Chancellor Hitler will be a popular guest on state visits to London and Paris.

It is the temper of the times.

Cambridge, Mass. J. PHILIP WERNETTE

'Outgrowth of the World War'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I be allowed to say a few words in answer to a recent letter appearing on the Editorial Page.

Your correspondent speaks of Czechoslovakia as though it were "an outgrowth of the World War" and as though all its boundaries were established in 1918. If anyone will take the trouble to examine any pre-war map of Austria-Hungary, he will see Czechy (Bohemia), Moravia, and Silesia clearly indicated as states that have stood for a thousand years until Oct. 1, 1938, when England and France handed the border country to Hitler on a platter. Slovakia and Carpathian Russia allied themselves with the Czechs when the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed because they are ethnographically one people that had been separated for a long time by artificial political barriers.

Very naturally we all want peace, but not at the price of dismembering a peaceful, democratic country that in twenty years of hard work demonstrated the practicability of the democratic way of life on European soil. Czechoslovakia was a state in which every right-minded person can be happy if he is willing to do his share as a loyal and law and order observing citizen. Like our state it is a republic.

Had the Sudeten Germans been possessed of even a fraction of the political sense that the Czechs have demonstrated, there would have been no Sudeten problem. Apparently, they prefer to have the state do their thinking for them instead of doing it for themselves in a free republic. LUDMILA K. FOXLEE

Spring Valley, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

The Motorist Rebels

By Malcolm Bayley

NEW JERSEY'S diversion of $2,000,000 from its gasoline tax receipts to the unemployment relief fund is perhaps the latest instance of what indignant motoring organizations have called "pilfering from the highway fund." The accumulation of such "borrowings" in the last eight or nine years has resulted in setting legal machinery in motion in half a dozen American states in an effort to prohibit the practice.

The simplicity of gas tax collection, the huge amounts of cash available, and the ease with which diversion can be accomplished has sorely tempted legislators and executives in years of depression and unemployment. States must co-operate with the Federal Government in shouldering the burden of relief, and, rather than to impose new or additional taxes, State Legislatures have frequently chosen to dip into the gasoline tax receipts, which hitherto have been devoted exclusively to highway purposes.

No constitutional prohibition has prevented legislative appropriation from this source. Legislators doubtless did not intend to establish a permanent gasoline tax for unemployment relief, but only to meet an emergency. Indeed, legislators in Michigan actually restored to the Highway Department $5,000,000 which had been borrowed from the highway fund. But Michigan is primarily an automobile manufacturing state and its voters are motoring conscious. Other states have neither returned the "borrowed" money nor have all of them ceased to borrow.

* * *

The unfairness of continuing to divert money from the highway fund for other purposes must be apparent for two reasons:

First, funds accruing to the highway departments from taxes on gasoline and motor license fees are by law earmarked for the building of roads, their upkeep, and administration expense. This was the theory of road building: that those who used the roads should pay for their construction. Motorists did not object to this; indeed, they were among the early proponents of such a system, and most of them preferred a pay-as-you-go plan of construction to issuing bonds, even though they themselves thus assumed the entire burden.

The second reason why diversion is considered unfair is that one class of taxpayers is being made to assume burdens which rightly should be assumed by all. Wherever highway funds are "borrowed" for paying teachers, building schools, supporting the jobless, or for any other purpose, it is the automobile owner alone who is footing the bill.

The American motorist cannot be blamed for objecting. He is the most heavily taxed individual in the land. The Federal Government taxes him on the sale price of his motorcar, and until recently taxed his oil, gasoline, and spare parts; state governments assess a gasoline tax, license taxes for the car and for its drivers, and an ad valorem tax on the vehicle; cities and counties likewise collect ad valorem taxes, and some cities impose gas taxes.

The average motorist, it has been estimated, pays sixteen cents to the various taxing agencies for every hour he operates his car, which is an average of something over 333 hours a year.

* * *

The extent of highway revenue diversion may not be appreciated by the average motorist, but a few figures may enlighten him. Government estimates reveal that for construction of roads in the United States, their maintenance, the purchase of rights-of-way, construction of bridges, purchase of equipment, administrative and engineering costs, interest on highway bonds, and maintenance of highway police, approximately $900,000,000 was expended by State and Federal Governments last year. During the same period the states alone collected in motor vehicle and gasoline taxes over $1,000,000,000, and the Federal Government another $165,000,000 in gasoline taxes alone.

Obviously, then, approximately $265,000,000 which was collected from motorists was not expended for ordinary highway purposes. Some of this can be accounted for by the expense of collection and some doubtless constitutes reserve in the various highway funds. However, it would appear certain that at least $200,000,000 of the motorists' money has been expended in one year for purposes for which the contributors did not originally intend it.

Some states are to hold referendums this fall on proposed amendments which would confine the use of gasoline and automobile license taxes to highway purposes. Indiana and Nevada are expected to follow suit in 1939 when their Legislatures shall have passed on the proposals a second time.

In various other states, the business of borrowing from the highway fund has ceased after vociferous protests from local branches of the American Automobile Association. Although legislators appear to have seen the "error of their ways," it seems likely that organized motordom will press for constitutional prohibition. After all, the motorist cannot be blamed. His heart may be big, but his pocketbook should not be called on to meet the whole cost of emergencies.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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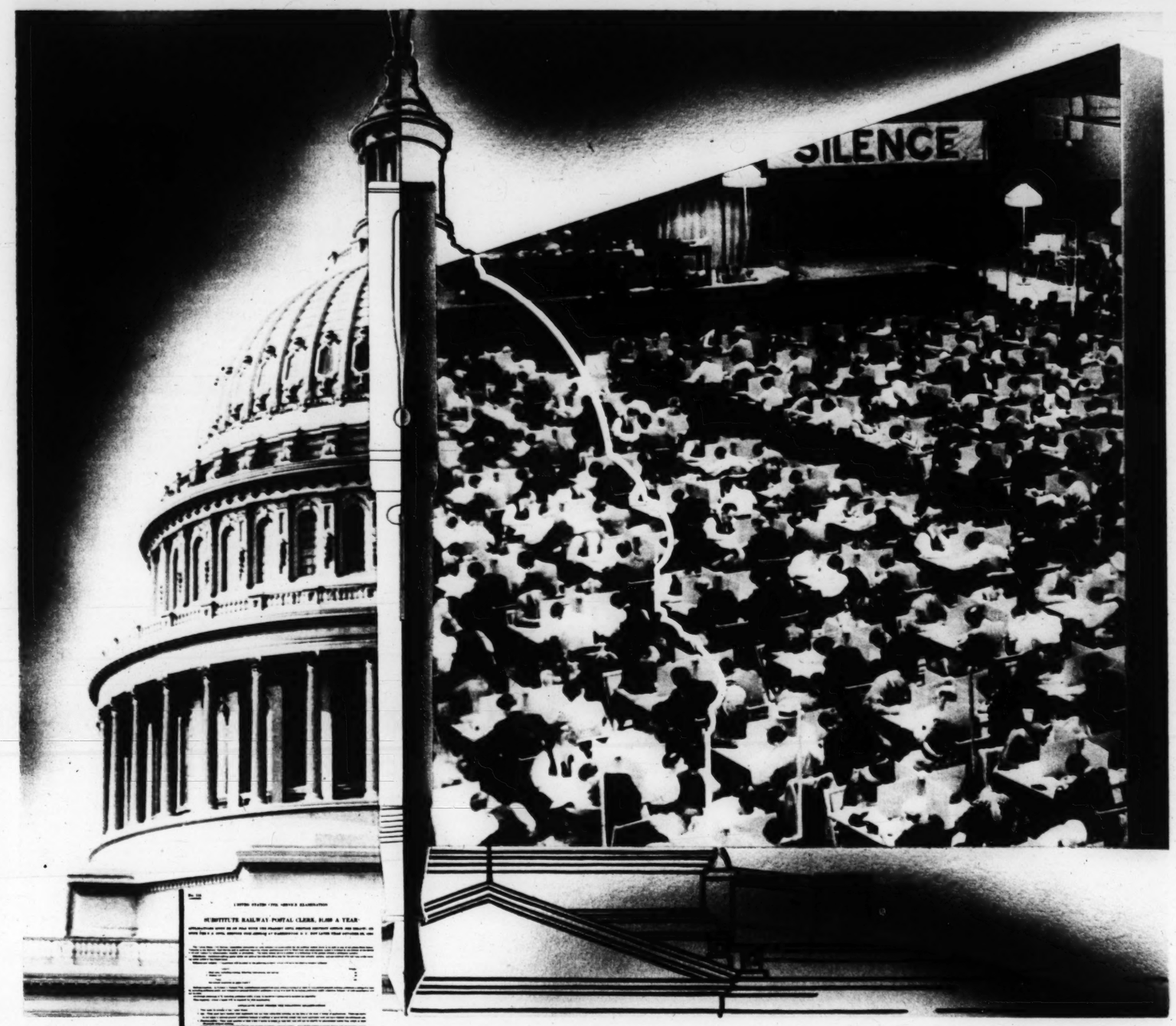
BOSTON, OCTOBER 12, 1938



Merit System Gains and Losses

By Richard Lee Strout

DID YOU KNOW that civil service reformers are rubbing their hands in glee, not only over success in cities and states, but in the Federal Government?

Did you know that a vigorous young Commissioner has brought enthusiasm and a terrific drive to Washington, where the biggest civil service order in history has just been issued?

And did you know that, despite all this, the United States Civil Service Commission is still a poor little Snow White of an organization, beset by the parsimonious neglect of an "old Witch" Congress, which has traditionally kept her on half rations and which at present has surpassed almost anything in past history in the way of curtailment?

* * *

These facts are all known to experts. But a comprehensive account of just what is happening is apt to seem almost incredible to the layman, so fast has been the recent progress of reform in some directions. Let us take the good news first, before turning to the personal story of young Sam Ordway and what he is doing in Washington, or before going into the history of the Capital's very own Snow White.

Let's take the states first—

Down to 1937, 17 long years had elapsed without a single state adopting a civil service enactment. The last one was Maryland, in 1920. Then suddenly, in 1937, five states passed laws simultaneously—Arkansas, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, and Tennessee. A 17-year lag and then, hey presto! five states at once. Half a dozen other states are now considering similar action. Even Pennsylvania, second biggest state in the Union (which never felt the need for reform while dozing under one-party government), now is aroused as jobs are threatened by rapid political overturn.

Now look at the cities—

The average ratio of new civil service laws in the cities was worked out at 16 every two years, in the 54-year interval between passage of the original Pendleton Act, 1883, and last year. Now take a breath; in the latest two-year interval, 1936 and 1937, the figure leaped to 57! And that same ratio continues today.

Such amazing increases just can't be coincidences. Something must be happening. And something is. The explanation seems to be that government has suddenly come closer to everybody. People are for or against the New Deal, but they are conscious of government, and its costs, as never before. The double-depression, the New Deal, the rapid centralization of authority, have brought millions into direct contact with "government." The difficulty with civil cervice reform has never been that people were against it—the trouble has always been that they were apathetic. But you can't be apathetic to government today; not with things standing as they are.

* * *

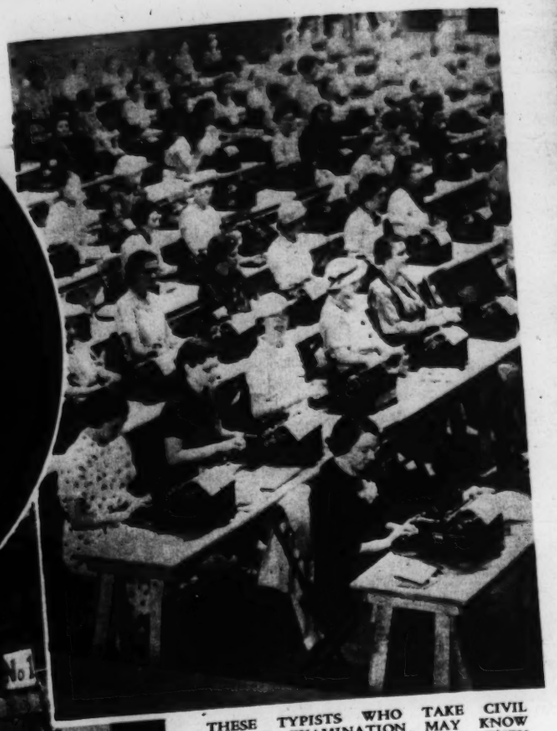
Putting it bluntly, civil service just seemed a luxury down to 1929. Now it is a necessity.

These matters and others are likely to be aired in the great meeting of the "Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada" which has been called in Washington, Oct. 17 to 21 this year. Washington is a strategic center. For it is the Federal Government, which serves as the example for states and cities, where young Sam Ordway is now enthusiastically working:

Harris & Ewing, Wide World Photos

NO "PULL" HERE, WHERE FIRE CAPTAINS ARE SEEKING TO QUALIFY AS BATTALION CHIEFS

ABOVE: SAMUEL H. ORDWAY, NEW MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION; HE IS IN EARNEST ABOUT THE MERIT SYSTEM. BELOW: POSTAL EMPLOYEES ARE RAPIDLY BEING PROTECTED FROM SPOILS



THESE TYPISTS WHO TAKE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION MAY KNOW THE POLITICAL "BOSS," BUT THEY MUST KNOW THEIR TYPEWRITERS, TOO

where poor little "Snow White" is in need of a Fairy Prince. So let us leave the local situation for a minute, only pointing out the specific victory in New York, where the annual report of the Civil Service Commission has just declared that political appointees have been reduced to one half of 1 per cent of the entire personnel. To be exact, according to this account, 607 political appointees out of 107,000 city employees.

The story of Washington can be told in part in the personal story of Sam Ordway. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1924 and a dozen years later found himself Municipal Civil Service Commissioner in New York by appointment of Mayor La Guardia. He is a Republican. Two years later, Mr. Roosevelt named him to fill the minority vacancy in the Federal Civil Service Commission. It is enough of his background to say that he is 38, an Episcopalian, that he once published a novel entitled (of all things) "The Intellect Is a Brute," and that he is an intense believer in civil service reform.

* * *

Mr. Ordway brought youth and a terrific drive for reform to the pathetic commission. It is pathetic because its ideals are so beautiful, and its means of attaining them so slight. It is, in short, a perfect Snow White. Mr. Ordway arrived in Washington at a critical instant.

As everybody familiar with civil service in America knows, it grows by a process of accretion known as "blanketing in." This means that when new Federal agencies are created they are customarily filled with the party faithful, and then, after an appropriate political interval, the jobs are generally turned over to civil service. This accomplishes two ends: politically, it gives the incumbent partisans jobs for life (though government turnover is fairly rapid); idealistically, it guarantees that henceforth the jobs will be permanently out of the reach of politics. Reformers generally wink at the first result, in view of the very real benefit to civil service which it involves in the long run.

Starting way back in 1871, civil service has made slow but steady progress under this system, and by the beginning of the Roosevelt New Deal the proportion was 467,000 Federal employees under it, out of a total of 583,000; or 80.1 per cent. (Historically, it is interesting to recall that the movement for reform started about the same time in England and America, but while Gladstone issued his famous order-in-council in 1870 that, almost instahtly by a penstroke, gave England her comprehensive system, President Grant, in the United States, very shortly thereafter spurned the reform of George William Curtis, and set it on its subsequent slow, struggling history.)

At any rate, when Sam Ordway arrived in Washington, the New Deal had added vast new armies of officeholders outside the merit system. In 1937, there were 842,000 Federal employees, of whom only 532,000 were under civil service. This reduced the ratio from 80 per cent to 63 per cent. It was taken for granted that sooner or later Mr. Roosevelt would follow the traditional process of blanketing in the party faithful.

Mr. Ordway soon discovered that Mr. Roosevelt was preparing, behind the scenes, to do something to restore the civil service ratio. It became a question of whether this act would be just one more blanketing in of existing officeholders without changing the rules of the game, or whether it would be a shake-up of the entire American system. This blanketing-in process is almost wholly negative in character. The system is not positive and dynamic. It is conceived of chiefly as a protection against spoils—not in aggressive terms as a mechanism to get the best young men from the finest colleges to make government run more smoothly and to reduce its irritations and expense at every point.

* * *

Credit for what finally happened is deserved in part by Commissioners Mitchell and McMillin, but it was young Sam Ordway who threw himself most energetically into the behind-the-scenes struggle. For struggle it was. Bureaucrats of the old departments had no liking for reforms, and they had Mr. Roosevelt's ear. But Mr. Ordway was finally given a large share in writing the executive orders which were promulgated June 24, and when they were published reformers cheered. It looked like the start of a new day.

These now famous orders did two things—

1. Brought in, as of Feb. 1 next, some 70,000 estimated jobs hitherto exempt from civil service—the largest single increase in history, surpassing even President Taft's blanketing in of 58,000 job-holders (chiefly Republicans).

2. Provided a mandate to modernize government personnel machinery to the end of creating a real career service to replace a negative bureaucracy.

The Roosevelt orders touch every non-policy making officeholder whose job is not specifically exempted from civil service by act of Congress and whose importance warrants a competitive examination. Unfortunately, Congress has gone out of its way to put about 200,000 jobs on the political pie-counter. Nobody can rescue these jobs from politics but Congress itself. But the new Roosevelt order takes care of practically everybody else, and Mr. Ordway is well satisfied with it, for the moment, because it requires a test of proficiency from present Democratic incumbents, instead of blanketing them in outright; and because it requires, if they fail, that they must quit their positions for good, despite their affiliations with the New Deal, instead of being merely continued (as in times past) on a non-civil service basis.

But it is the second part of the program that reformers really hail. Among other things, it sets up for the first time a division of trained personnel management under a qualified director in each Federal department and agency; it creates a council of personnel administration for the whole Government to secure uniformity, fix policies, and raise standards; it provides machinery for hearing grievances of employees; it provides training for workers, sifting out the able and ambitious, fitting round pegs to round holes, better recruitment, and so on. Much of the efficacy of these reforms will depend on their execution, but at least they are in the direction that private business has been following for years.

There is still behind-the-scenes opposition to the new program, and it is bitter; and the already overtasked Civil Service Commission faces an extremely difficult job in putting it through. But of the reformers' glee there is no doubt. President Mitchell of the Commission called it "the biggest advarice since the original Pendleton Act." The National Civil Service Reform League hailed it enthusiastically and called it "more comprehensive than the great extensions made by Presidents Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson." The League of Women Voters rejoiced; and Dr. Leonard White, former member of the Commission and now head of the political science division of Chicago University, in a typical statement called it "a major accomplishment" and a "bold and courageous step." Even this does not tell the whole story of recent reforms.

* * *

The Post Office Department, long the chief pie-counter of spoils, has just been finally placed out of the politician's immediate reach. In its way this is a more specific step than even Mr. Roosevelt's new orders. The action was taken by Congress at its last session. The lower-paid post office workers had long since been taken off the patronage rolls. But 14,000 higher-paid first, second, and third-class postmasters were still exempt from reform down to 1936. Mr. Roosevelt issued an executive order in that year ending spoils in their selection, and Congress has now just given the order the permanency of law. It is true Congress continued the bad old system of picking not the top man in a competitive examination, but one from the three top men; but despite this, its action was a long step in the right direction. It was another reason for reformers to take heart.

Such is the situation at present. There is hope for great new progress, and the same conditions that stimulate the reform are still at work. In Washington, the chief obstacle to progress is Congress. Consciously or unconsciously, it is starving the Civil Service Commission.

Here, for example, are the respective appropriations and the number of applicants handled by the Commission in the years 1933 and 1937:

	No. Examined	Appropriation
1933	206,068	$1,457,486
1937	843,887	2,335,000

It will be seen that the Commission's work increased 400 per cent while its appropriation did not even double.

Congress is covertly hostile to the Commission. Sometimes individual Congressmen are frankly vituperative. Civil Service is coming—it is as inevitable as the tide; but spoils-loving Congressmen begrudge their loss of patronage.

Let us take some comparative statistics to see how badly the little "Snow White" of Washington is faring.

Canada devotes $9.89 per classified employee to her executive agency; the United States Commission gets only $4.56, or about half as much.

If the ratio is reduced to the percentage of the total annual pay roll of all employees, Canada pays three times as much as the United States. In Canada, you see, they believe that the best guaranty of a democratic system is a civil service machine that will make it work.

Experts say that the United States Commission needs an appropriation of about 1 per cent of the pay roll of the classified civil service. That would mean $7,000,000 a year. Instead, it gets about one third. And yet $7,000,000 doesn't seem very large—does it?—to help make government honest and efficient.

What makes the situation a whole lot worse just now is the vast new responsibilities Mr. Roosevelt's executive orders have heaped on the Commission. If the appropriation was too small before, what will it be after this next February, when the new orders take effect?

Here, in short, is a witch's spell imposed upon the Washington "Snow White" far harder to bear than the one in the fairy tale. The real Snow White merely went to sleep, and (ho-hum!) who minds sleeping? (Especially if we know that Prince Charming will kiss us after a while!)

But this poor starveling of a Federal drudge is kept awake, made conscious of terrific jobs, and forced to attempt feats beyond its strength! That is not merely a witch's spell—it is fairy tale sadism. And so, while reformers are happy over some recent developments, they are even more militantly dissatisfied in other directions.

Won't somebody page the Seven Dwarfs!

The "Fix" That Corrupts

Citizens Who Get Parking Tags "Fixed" Are Seen as Accessories to Larger Abuses of Government Such as Were Revealed at the Hines Trial

By Ralph M. Blagden

New York City, through the Hines trial, is making a frontal attack upon the "fixing" of public officials and institutions. Yet "fixing" is pervasive from the average citizen, who has a parking tag "taken care of," to the buying of officials by the underworld. New York's activity invites an examination of the anomaly presented by citizens who want governments to be inflexible in big matters but compliant in small ones.—EDITOR.

SOME FIVE YEARS AGO there was a certain large room, almost barren of furniture, that played an important part in the government, or misgovernment, of New York City. In this room a paunchy man overflowed a swivel chair before a ramshackle desk for two hours during each week day. He was one of the coterie of Democratic county bosses who were so typical of political bosses that one would swear they were made up for the part.

During the two hours this room was open more than 200 people would enter, confer with the big man at the desk, and leave.

A policeman's wife, with memories of too many cold suppers, wanted her husband transferred from the Bronx to a beat nearer home. An agitated man with a notice of dispossession wanted his time extended. An exasperated woman wanted a traffic ticket taken care of. A pushcart pedlar wanted the fact he had no license overlooked. A pompous and ample person wanted the fire inspectors to forget the rickety, one-lane stairways that made a firetrap of his tenement.

They all wanted something. And if they voted in the boss's district, they were likely to get what they wanted, for the county chief listened attentively, scribbled down notes on little slips of paper and earmarked them for persons in the city government with whom he had influence. And when Tammany Hall dominated the unholy alliance of Democratic Borough bosses throughout Manhattan, these bosses had influence with about every official in the city government.

There was actually such a room as the one just discussed, and, by means of such performances as those recorded, New York City was veritably the annex of the political machine.

Now that the trial of James J. Hines, powerful Tammany chief, has focused attention upon the alliance between the political machine and the underworld, it is quite pertinent to think above this furtive "gimme" alliance between the machine and many of the citizens, who would hardly think of themselves as perverters of orderly government. Yet this alliance represents what is, perhaps, the foundation of the vast "institution of the fix."

The "fix" is pervasive throughout the nation. On its more innocent level it consists of respectable citizens inducing someone in authority or with influence to take care of a parking tag, or of a grocer giving Officer Clancy a roast beef on Saturday night by way of encouraging him to forget about those boxes that violated the sidewalk ordinances. On what might be called an intermediary level, the "fix" may involve the disruption of the civil service, as incompetents are crowded onto the pay roll through "pull" with someone who can "fix" it. On the most dangerous level, the "fix" corrupts the courts and police as wealthy underworld rackets like that of Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, policy overlord, buy protection from powerful politicians.

* * *

There is, of course, a wide difference in the moral culpability represented by the different categories of "fixing." In each instance, however, persons who want some favor solicit the shortcut of "influence" rather than "stand in line" and be served in their turn. Such shortcircuiting of the law naturally weakens it and tends to strengthen the political machine that waxes on these extra-legal favors, or "contracts," as the political argot characterizes them.

Yet the man who would not hesitate to get a parking tag "fixed" becomes

Underwood & Underwood

Ex-Governor Charles Whitman, Who, in the Arnold Rosenthal Case, Gave New York Effective Prosecution

Courtesy Wide World Photos

Thomas E. Dewey, Leading American Racket-Buster and Foe of the "Fix"

Wide World Photos

Samuel Seabury, the Lawyer Who in 1932 Started the New York Reform Era

indignant when he is confronted with evidence of the more vicious kinds of "fixing."

For more than half a century this indignation has been rising. In the 1890's, the famous Lexow Committee, inspired in part by Dr. Parkhurst and aided by the mighty William Travers Jerome, stirred the stench of New York corruption under Richard Crocker's Tammany Hall, and confirmed many dire suspicions about the way in which police inspectors of the Tenderloin district fattened their bank accounts.

* * *

In 1912 the New Yorker was horrified again as his nose was rubbed against the "institution of the fix." Herman Rosenthal, gambler, was murdered a few days after he had told District Attorney Charles S. Whitman he was prepared to impart some information that would blow the lid off the city. Lieutenant Charles Becker, who was executed for that murder, had banked $65,000 in two years and the public, confronted by its grafting policemen and weary of the exhalations of its "Roaring Forties," cried again for reform.

Came the twenties, and the "institution of the fix" opened headquarters in Washington. Oswald Garrison Villard, in Harpers Monthly, commenting on the Teapot Dome scandals, wrote:

"There are times when, as a weekly journalist watching the daily press, I am tempted to write that the most numerous and active criminals in America are the officials sworn to uphold the laws of the several states and the nation. . . ."

In New York City the "fix" was having its golden era and the "fixers" rode in Dusenbergs, wore custom-built and monogramed shirts and roared with laughter at the night spots over the "sucker public." Judgeships were allegedly being purchased; in 1930, about 360 persons were murdered in the city and not a single murderer was executed. Three district attorneys were generally adjudged as futile on their records. The murder in 1928 of Arnold Rothstein, gambler, found the prosecutor's machinery so bogged in inertia that no one was brought to justice. The public again stirred and began to give signs of genuine awakening as Fiorello La Guardia charged that the murdered gambler had lent $19,940 to a City Magistrate, and William Hyman, a lawyer in the case, was quoted as saying:

"If the Rothstein papers are ever made public, there are going to be lots of suicides."

They were never made public, and the good citizens chaffed and fumed before mounting evidence of an alliance between their government and gamblers and racketeers. They did not relish the "fix" in these terms. And a few years later they were far from edified when a Canadian insurance company rejected the little gangster, "Tootsie" Herbert, on the grounds that he was a racketeer and a poor risk. It seemed that everyone knew about it, even across the borders; that is, everyone except the New York District Attorney.

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Then came the Seabury Investigations and revelations of incredible corruption among police officers who were framing innocent women, of unexplainably huge banking accounts among the City Magistrates, of prosecutors who "threw cases" and banked $1,000,000, and of a Mayor who, rather than face music other than "blue songs," resigned and became an expatriate.

By 1932, New York was awake to the fact enunciated by George Sokolsky in the September Atlantic Monthly, that "a racket can never exist in any area where the law is enforced." And when the law is not enforced, there the "fix" is probably flourishing, either through the money avarice or the political avarice of the dominant political figures in the city.

The reform wave gave New York Thomas E. Dewey, first, as special prosecutor, and now as District Attorney. The "Institution of the Fix" and

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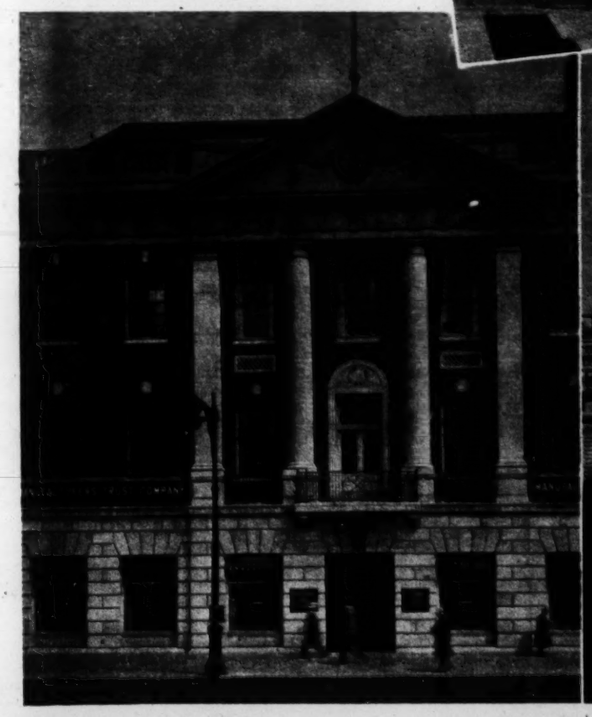
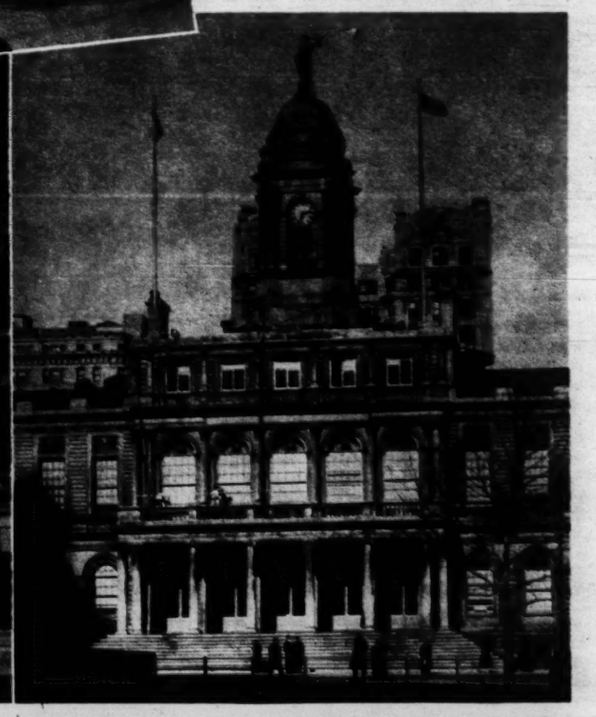


Tammany Hall—The Traffic Isn't What It Used to Be

Wide World Photos, Brown Brothers

Mayor La Guardia Sits Solidly on the Tammany Lid



New York City Hall—New Yorkers Begin to Feel That They Own It

Biggest, Oldest, Highest

Sequoia National Park, in the California Sierras, Is Soon to Add Crystal Cave to Its Attractions of Mountains, Great Trees and Flower-Dotted Meadows

By Lewis Rex Miller

United States National Park Service

SEQUOIA PARK'S CRYSTAL CAVE—ON SUCH AN ORGAN WODEN MIGHT HAVE PLAYED

BIG IS THE WORD for Sequoia National Park, and for the things in it. The Park itself is so big that the average visitor sees only one corner of it; even when he stands on Moro Rock and surveys a vista that in scope and grandeur is comparable with the view from famous Glacier Point in Yosemite National Park, he is seeing considerably less than half the Park's area.

Among the National Parks of the western United States, Sequoia is surpassed in area only by Yellowstone, Glacier, Yosemite and Grand Canyon. It was the second National Park to be established, yet it is one of the least known of them all. This is one of its most attractive features. You can still feel that you are pioneering in parts of the Sequoia tract. There is no danger of being crowded. And you have a sense that there are always new wonders to be discovered just around the corner.

Not only is the Park big, but the things in it are gigantic. It contains the biggest, and probably the oldest, living thing: the General Sherman Tree, king of all the Big Trees. There are hundreds of sequoias so enormous that any one of them anywhere else, would be a world's wonder. The Giant Forest, which was given its name by the famous naturalist, John Muir, contains many more of these gigantic sequoias than any other area anywhere.

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Besides housing the biggest living thing, Sequoia Park also includes within its borders the highest mountain in the continental United States, Mt. Whitney (altitude 14,496 feet). The portion of the park that most tourists visit is considerably more than a mile above sea level, with an average elevation of over 6000 feet. In the summer time, one of the most interesting and delightful things about a visit to the Park is the sudden transition over good roads from the torrid heat of California's San Joaquin Valley to the cool freshness of these mountain forests.

One distinctive thing about this Park is that, after you have exhausted all your superlatives in exclaiming at biggest, and oldest, and highest things, you are still conscious that there are vast fields left unexplored. The resources of the Park have only begun to be tapped. Newly discovered and developed attractions are a constant possibility.

An example of this is found in the steps now being taken to open up Crystal Cave to visitors. There is still a lot to be done. Tourists will not see the cave this year, and next season may be well advanced before it is ready. But when it is, it will add to the already great variety of park attractions.

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Before this cave is opened to the public, much work must be done. First, a road must be built. The funds for this have been appropriated by Congress, the needed labor is available from existing CCC camps, and some of the road will doubtless be built before the winter snows set in, which is usually about the end of November. Only three miles of entirely new road need be built, and the job will be rushed to completion when the snows take their leave next spring. Then, proper trails must be laid out through the cave and a lighting system installed. That will all take time. But it will be worth while, for those who know caves say that Crystal Cave is one of the most beautiful in the country.

It is not an enormous cavern. You cannot compare it with the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, for example. But its stalactites and stalagmites and other formations are among the most brilliant known. And the entrance to the cave is just what the fairy stories lead one to believe the entrance to a cave should be. One person who saw it refused to believe it was natural. He thought some Hollywood scenic artist had done the job.

Crystal Cave was discovered in 1917 by A. L. Medley and C. M. Webster, who were on a fishing expedition. Its chambers and corridors are so arranged that you can make a circuit through them which brings you back to your starting place. But until improvements have been made in the way of paths and lighting, it won't be as simple as it sounds. There is one place where, as things are now, you have to get down on your stomach and wriggle through a hole in the rock. Wild tales are told about what happened to a fat man at this point when he went through the caverns several years ago with Col. John R. White, the park superintendent.

Crystal Cave was closed to visitors in 1921, four years after its discovery. Very few people had seen it in the meantime, for there is only a trail to the entrance. Reason for closing it was the sad plight of Clough Cave, in the southwest corner of the Park, which had been ruined by visitors who entered it with smoking torches, thus blackening many of its finest features, and who made a practice of chipping off bits of stalagmite as souvenirs.

Crystal Cave is conveniently situated in the northwest corner of the Park, within a few miles of the other principal things that people come to see, such as the Giant Forest, the Sherman Tree and Moro Rock. It is certain to prove, when it is opened, one of the most popular features of the Park.

In the meantime, Sequoia National Park will again be host to winter sports enthusiasts. This is a comparatively new development in the Park's activities. Within the last four or five years increased interest in winter sports has led the Park authorities to provide mid-winter accommodations for the skaters, snowshoers, skiers and tobogganers who like to take their outing in the shadow of these great snow-laden trees. Housekeeping cabins and other accommodations are kept open at Camp Kaweah, a skating rink is provided, and skiing centers around Lodgepole and the Tokopah Valley.

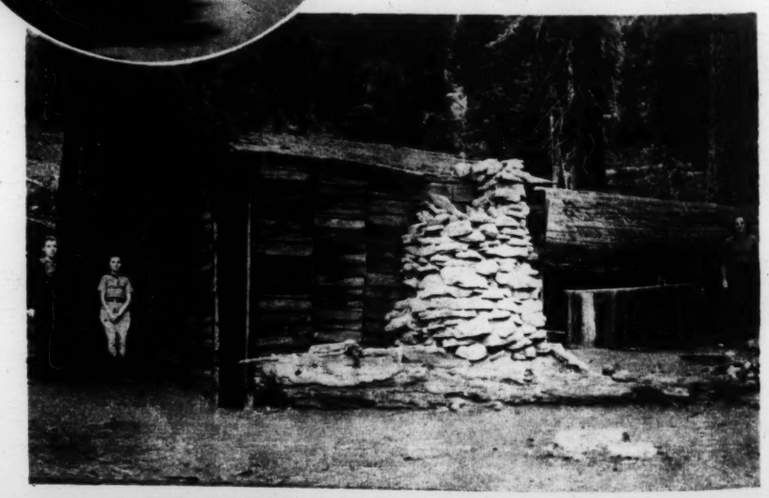
* * *

For anyone who wishes to get acquainted with California's Sierra range, Sequoia National Park serves as an excellent base of operations. This magnificent chain of mountains, which runs north and south near California's eastern border, is in many ways distinctive. At least one of its peaks is higher than any in the Rockies. Below timber line, its western slope is mantled in unsurpassed forests, and the air is sweet with perfumes which are indigenous to this area. In summer, the warm, clean earth with its blanket of evergreen needles invites the visitor to pleasant walks through majestic forest aisles. No wonder that many persons have come to regard Sequoia National Park as a good place to settle down for the entire summer vacation.

Here are excellent opportunities for observing typical features of the Sierra country. The many little meadows, such as Crescent Meadow, are unequalled for mountain wildflowers. Be-

(Continued on page 12)

ON CRESCENT MEADOW ROAD, THEY FOUND IT EASIER TO TUNNEL THROUGH THAN TO PUSH THIS BIG SEQUOIA ASIDE



HALE THARP, PIONEER WHITE MAN OF THE SEQUOIAS, BUILT HIS HOME IN ONE OF THE TREES HE DISCOVERED

The Dragon Stirs

Even Though Some of the Coastal Cities in China Have Fallen Before Japanese Arms, There Is Great Activity in the Interior Trending Toward Independence and National Development

By Randall Gould

CHINA IS LEARNING to stand on her own feet mentally. A process of intellectual independence founded on real knowledge is proving one of the several fruits of an unprecedented emergency which is testing a newly modernized National Government to the utmost.

At the time most of us first heard anything of China it was still the "Middle Kingdom," a vast though loose empire whose people were essentially calm, philosophic and—a hard word but true—conceited, with a conceit based on the concept that they represented the center of the world if not of the universe, and were surrounded by nondescript barbarians.

Today China like every other land lives in the present and the future. On the basis of 14 years' residence I feel that now the Chinese are, if anything, almost not conceited enough; perhaps a shade too much concerned over what others think of them. At any rate the educated Chinese of today is well aware of the currents of international ideas concerning himself, his people, his nation. Rather rapidly he has grown into an intellectual maturity based not merely on the culture of an ancient day but likewise an awareness of the world about him, what it thinks of him, and what he thinks of it.

* * *

It might fairly be said that China first saw the West through Japanese eyes, even as Japan had for centuries seen life as a whole through Chinese eyes. Japan's decision for, and fast strides toward, her own species of modernity (which by the essentials of the case then had to mean Occidentalization) finally woke China out of her long slumber and the process is continuing. When the Summer Palace Marble Boat of the Empress Dowager was disclosed as less desirable than the relatively modern navy of the Japanese, a powerful impetus was given away from elegant aesthetic preoccupations by anyone, Chinese or alien, who aspired to lead China, and toward considerably more practical matters. Communism and military strategy were taught by Russian advisers who constituted one of the first important outside influences on a Chinese Government after the fall of the Manchu Dynasty. Contrariwise, China today is less concerned with what outsiders think of her classic painting than her capacity to fly bombing airplanes as far as Japan.

The writer came to China at a period when decadence at Peking was so conspicuous that some sort of change was obviously not far around the corner. Foreign opinion meant, to such Chinese as were conscious of it, just one thing: Could foreign Powers ever get around to uniting sufficiently to take over China bodily for purposes of exploitation? Through their diplomatic representatives these Powers acted as a unit, up to the time that Soviet Russia came among them. A few able men among the Chinese kept shrewd fingers on the pulses of sentiment abroad in order to guage how far they might safely go in such matters as raising the Customs dues from a 5 per cent minimum, and abolishing such things as extraterritorial jurisdiction. But it was not until the upsurgings of national feeling in 1925 and particularly of 1926-7 that the question of foreign opinion toward China, and what Chinese thought of that opinion, became important.

For with the Nationalist revolution a great many questions about China began to hammer into the world's consciousness. People everywhere began to ask: "What is happening in China? Is China going Communistic? Will extraterritoriality be flung out the window and the foreigner with it? Is China trade going to vanish, or prosper as never before? What about the missionary and what about Christianity?"

* * *

These questions were important to the Chinese themselves, both because they needed to know the answers for their own information and because as never before they needed the foreigner and his knowledge, even while striving to evolve a new style modernity which would employ some Occidental ideas in a thoroughly Chinese way. Foreign opinion was watched with care by Chinese Government leaders at Canton, at Wuhan, and particularly at Nanking when things settled down after a fashion. There was no desire to ape the foreigner, there was no fear (after Nanking) that there would be large-scale unified foreign intervention, but there was real curiosity as to what foreigners thought about the new Nationalist China, real desire for constructive suggestions, and a strong hope that the foreigner and his useful gadgets and money might be made to help China while not taking a mortgage on the old homestead.

* * *

Dr. Sun Yat-sen once wrote a book about the international development of China. Many people still think he had an unexploited idea there with real possibilities, if it could have been worked out with due safeguards all around. But it would have required unselfishness and vision both by foreigners and by Chinese, and probably that is asking much too much. There has been international development but not on the comprehensive unified scale envisaged by Dr. Sun; development not only of but also in China, in the sense that some enterprises have come to rest on the edge of the country with a dependence on China's manpower and purchasing ability, but very little real foothold otherwise—that is, they hardly fitted into any real plan for development of the country but savored rather of individual exploitation of certain potentialities of the country.

The Chinese, for their part, were buoyed by a sense of achievement. They watched national unification spread, communications develop, industries spring up, national defense strengthen, and what they wanted from foreign opinion was praise and help of an individual sort to be utilized by China for her own purposes. The idea of an international program of assistance under safeguards which would appeal to the participating countries would undoubtedly have met with great resistance from certain cocky younger elements in the New China. Nevertheless these same younger elements were most settled in their conviction that if any grave trouble came, there would be help from outside. They had failed to be tempered in the fire of traditional Chinese cynicism. They thought they were being "modern" when as a matter of fact they were merely being juvenile.

* * *

This non-realistic attitude underwent a tremendous shock with the beginning of hostilities at Shanghai, in August, 1937. Many an American and Briton can testify that Chinese friends treated him most unexpectedly as a betrayer. The answer lay in the fact that these friends had thought themselves well versed in opinion abroad and that they had come to look for what could not possibly have happened. Perhaps Washington and London muffed the ball rather worse than need have been done; but at any rate it can hardly be seriously argued that there was real ground for anyone, Chinese, Japanese or anybody else, to think that there would be armed intervention. No amount of sentimental regard for China could bring such a thing under the circumstances as they then existed. It is a tribute to the essential realism of the Chinese character that within a matter of a very few days this was suddenly realized, and a new, quieter and sounder friendliness between Chinese and their foreign associates began to be visible.

This brings us to the present. Foreign opinion is being watched in China today with thoughtful care. There is a more intelligent and directed effort to guide foreign opinion about China than ever before. The value of foreign help and guidance is recognized increasingly. But events are being viewed coldly and factually, as it is well within the Chinese character to do.

Many travelers declare that the inhabitants of the occupied coastal areas have no concept whatever of the indomitable will-to-resist, of the courage and ever-growing unity, which is everywhere to be seen in the hinterland still under control of the National Government.

International News Photos

JAPANESE GUNS ROCK THE CHINESE CRADLE

Keystone View Co.

EAST MEETS WEST AT THE WOMEN'S STYLE SHOP

Management James Sawders

SHANGHAI SKYSCRAPER CASTS SHADOW ON ANCIENT CHINESE JUNKS AS THE MODERN WORLD JOSTLES THE OLD

TYPICAL SOCIAL CENTER IN SHANGHAI, SYMBOL OF CHINA'S ADOPTION OF NEW WAYS

Honor to the Tinker's Son

Great Britain, and the Rest of the World, Join in Homage to John Bunyan, Whose Devotion to the Bible and to the People Resulted in a Literary Masterpiece

By Harold Hobson

THE TINY VILLAGE of Elstow, near Bedford, remembers with especial pride her greatest son, John Bunyan, the 250th anniversary of whose passing is arousing deep interest in Great Britain during the month of August. For Bunyan is at once the most Protestant and the most democratic of English writers—the most Protestant because Protestantism is built upon the Bible, and the most democratic because democracy is built upon the opinions of the common people.

Bunyan was born at Elstow in 1628, the son of Thomas Bunyan, a tinker. Misconceptions and misunderstanding long dogged the footsteps and the reputation of Bunyan, and they began with the social position of his father. It has been the fashion to represent Bunyan as born of almost rapscallion parents. In fact, within comparatively recent years a complete lack of respectability has been ascribed to Bunyan himself by no less an admirer than Rudyard Kipling.

In a generally laudatory poem Kipling described the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress" as a "vagrant oft in quod." But Bunyan was no more a vagrant than John Wesley, whom he resembled in travelling round the country preaching; and if he went to gaol, he went there only as Sir Thomas More did, and Cranmer, and Latimer, and Ridley, because of his religious convictions. But for these exaggerations and errors Bunyan himself was partly to blame. For he had a habit of speaking with a wholehearted condemnation of everything connected with himself and that is something less than deserved. Thus he said that his parents belonged to "that rank that is the meanest and the most despised of all the families in the land." Yet Thomas Bunyan was a man of a certain standing, for he was the actual owner of the cottage in which he lived.

* * *

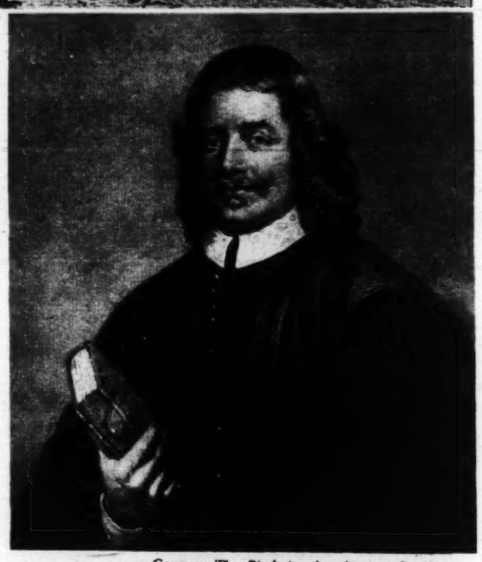
The same humility which prompted Bunyan's harsh judgment of the social standing of his parents informs the accounts which he gives of his own youth. He looked upon himself as the chief of sinners. He called himself the "very ringleader of all the youth that kept me company." But from his earliest and least regenerate days he had a wholesome scorn for hypocrisy. In a well-known passage he writes, "As one, above all the rest, when I was in my highth of vanity, yet hearing one to swear, that was reckoned for a religious man, it had so great a stroke upon my spirit, that it made my heart to ache." This perhaps suggests that his early state of mind was not quite so reprehensible as he supposed; a supposition that is confirmed by closer inquiry, which reveals that the deadly sins which in after years so weighed upon his conscience were playing at tipcat, dancing on the village green, reading the old legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton, and ringing church bells.

One day, while he was in Bedford, he noticed three or four old women sitting in the sun. They were talking of religion, and Bunyan was moved by their obvious happiness. He was moved, too, by their humility. "They also," he afterwards said, "discoursed of their own wretchedness of heart, of their unbelief; and did contemn, slight, and abhor their own righteousness, as filthy and insufficient to do them any good."

* * *

From that day he was a changed man. He renounced his sins. Dancing upon the village green he entirely forsook; tipcat he put utterly from him; and if he continued to toy with Sir Bevis, he read him in only very short spells. The revolting habit of ringing church bells, however, clung to him. Even when he broke it off he still went into the church porch to watch other men pulling at the ropes; until he reflected that the tower of the building might fall and crush him; after which he watched the performance no more.

All this may suggest that Bunyan was unduly troubled about his want of righteousness: as indeed he was, for he seems to have been a young man of singular piety and worthiness. But this consideration does not alter the fact that Bunyan himself took a very different view of his own case, and counted for a deep offence things that today would be regarded merely as social virtues.



Courtesy The Rischgitz Art Agency, London

JOHN BUNYAN, by Holl, and (Above) the Birthplace of the Writer at Elstow, Near Bedford

In consequence his spiritual struggles were profound and genuine. He was racked and tortured in thought and reflection. He believed that he had no possibility of salvation. He went to an old man celebrated for his religious sincerity, and confessed that he thought he had committed the unpardonable sin. The venerable man electrified him by replying, "Indeed, I am afraid that you have." These struggles, and their ultimate resolution, when he attained complete spiritual serenity and peace, are narrated in "The Pilgrim's Progress," in a style of unsurpassed simplicity, power, and humor that renders it one of the twelve greatest works in the English language.

He joined the Baptist community at Bedford, and soon became famous as a preacher. Whilst Cromwell remained Protector all went well. But the Restoration of 1660 was unfortunate for Dissenters, especially perhaps for Dissenters who, like John Bunyan, had fought in the Parliamentary armies. In November, 1660, he was thrust into gaol. His enemies reviled and insulted him. They told him he was right to want to exercise his vocation; but that his vocation was mending pots and kettles. He was, however, offered release if he would cease preaching. To which he answered, in that exact, uncompromising manner that is characteristic both of the man and of the writer, "if you let me out today, I will preach again tomorrow."

Bunyan's conduct in this matter of his imprisonment for the sake of conscience is one of the noblest episodes in English religious history. To stay in the foulness of an English prison two centuries and a half ago was a stout enough achievement on the part of any man. But from Bunyan it exacted an especial heroism, for it involved separation from his family. He was essentially a family man. He was devoted to his wife and four children. One of these was blind: and for her he had a particular affection. He could not bear, he said, that even the wind should blow upon her, and now she must suffer hunger and poverty. "Yet I must do it," he cried, "I must, I must." He remained in prison for the best part of twelve years.

It was there that he began "The Pilgrim's Progress." His friends despised the book. They regarded it as a frivolity, unworthy of the time of a religious leader. But Bunyan knew better. Gone were the days of his wild self-depreciation. He rated his work at its true value, and sent it forth into the world with confidence. Its success led to his becoming quite a prolific author. In 1680 he published "The Life and Death of Mr. Badman," in 1682 "The Holy War," and two years later the second part of "The Pilgrim's Progress." He had already in 1666 issued "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners."

* * *

Few men have written as well as Bunyan: none, in his own way, better. He is a master of the grand manner, as in the account of the last words of Mr. Valiant-for-Truth, or the challenge of Appollyon in the Valley of Humiliation: "I am void of fear in this matter. . . . Here will I spill thy soul." Yet equal to this is his command over scenes of idyllic calm and sweetness. "Now as they were going along and talking, they espied a Boy feeding his Father's sheep. The Boy was in very mean Cloathes, but of a very fresh and well-favoured Countenance, and as he sat by himself he sung. Hark, said Mr. Greatheart, to what the Shepherd's Boy saith. So they hearkened, and he said,

He that is down, need fear no fall,
He that is low, no Pride;
He that is humble, ever shall
Have God to be his Guide. . .

Then said the Guide, Do you hear him? I will dare to say, that this Boy lives a merrier Life, and wears more of that Herb called Hearts-ease in his Bosom, than he that is clad in Silk and velvet; but we will proceed in our Discourse."

Though Bunyan could write like this, not once only, but again and again, "The Pilgrim's Progress" was grossly underrated by people of culture for many scores of years. But the poor and ill-educated from the first perceived its virtues. It is their opinion that has triumphed; perhaps the single occasion in history when the judgment of the common people has overborne that of educated men and women. That, at any rate, is the verdict of Macaulay.

Bunyan's style came from the Bible. Nearly all great English writers are influenced by the Bible. Most of them regard it as the supreme point of English literature. But to them it is inevitably only one of many books. To Bunyan it was the only book. The Bible was the beginning and the end of his learning, in a sense that can be applied to no other English writer of the first rank. To Thackeray, to Johnson, to Ruskin, and the rest the Bible was literature: to Bunyan literature was the Bible. He was the most Protestant and the most democratic of English writers.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

By Walter Sandon

DEAR BERT—I FOUND your letter most interesting, and certainly agree with you that there must be a considerable number of people in the world who have not yet realized that "Democracy" is only in its infancy, so to speak, and that man has a great deal to learn before he can fully apply it as a system of national government.

Since the days of Periclean Greece, there has certainly been a gradual advance in freedom of thought and action in the world, notwithstanding various setbacks that have occurred. But if you examine historic records you will see that this increase of freedom has been gained by pushing back certain restrictive barriers from time to time, rather than by removing those barriers once and for all, and allowing the principle of Democracy fully to govern national life.

It is this fact, Bert, that convinces me that the would-be democrat has got to learn just what Democracy is, and just what he must do in order to make it function successfully, otherwise he will find himself continually faced with new barriers to his full freedom.

* * *

You will realize what I mean by barriers, Bert, if you consider English history, and the past twenty years of Russian history. In England in early times, the absolute power claimed by the king was the barrier to full freedom of thought and action for the rest of the nation. Eventually the Church managed to restrain the monarch to some extent, but only to become a part of the barrier to full national freedom. Later the nobles joined forces with the Church, took away the king's power, and themselves became the barrier to national freedom of thought and action.

Still later, when a parliament was established in England, it was the landed gentry who monopolized it and made the laws which set the limits to national freedom, and presently the landed gentry were superseded by the rich industrialists who did their utmost to frame the laws in their own interests.

So that you see, Bert, as each succeeding section gained its own freedom, it made the mistake of trying to dominate the national life in its own interests, and it was this action that eventually brought about its own downfall. Now turn to modern Russia for a moment, Bert, and you will find there that the same fact applies where "the people" have taken control. For when the Russian people first tried to operate Karl Marx's doctrine of dictatorship, the system rapidly began to destroy itself because itself was both the dominator and the dominated! In other words, everyone was striving to get far more than they were willing to put into the national economy—until forced to do otherwise by a dictatorial group.

* * *

Thus the vicious circle of sectional domination is complete, and today we are seeing nations being swept back to the original dictatorial starting point, namely, absolute domination by one individual. You may be able to see various ways of escape from this wide threat to freedom, Bert, but so far, I can see only one. Which is this.

The new absolutism submerges every section of a nation to the will of what is termed "the State." And it seems to me that this wholesale threat to liberty should awaken the people of those nations which have not yet become subject to a dictator, and cause the various groups to give up their desire to dominate the national mind and soul, and endeavor to establish and maintain a true state of Democracy.

For Democracy is something like a nation's currency system, Bert. Consider a few coins and you will see what I mean. For each coin expresses a currency value that is bestowed upon the metal by common consent. The nation endows this common consent with the authority of the law, and thus the will of the people is applied to maintaining the freedom, so to speak, of each coin to express its full value.

Similarly it is the duty of a true Democracy to guarantee to each man the freedom to express as much as he will of his divine value, and also to guarantee to each man the right to enjoy the benefits that may accrue from the expression of such value.

Where a Democracy gains by maintaining such freedom, Bert, is in the fact that it is always drawing upon the vast resources of spiritual and creative value that is actively inherent in its people, while all sections of dictatorship restrict the free flow of these riches.

And while under a true Democracy there are no privileges to the exclusion of others, yet there are rights. For instance, the highest forms of education would be a natural right of every individual, because clear and informed thinking, especially upon matters like freedom and justice, are of vital importance to a true Democracy.

* * *

I expect you will also realize, Bert, that sweated labor and unfair wage rates would not be permitted under true Democracy. Yet neither could individual excesses be permitted, in the way of living. For at some point such things encroach very considerably upon the freedom of others, and the squalor, vice, and poverty that have so long existed under what is falsely termed Democracy, are largely the effect of unjust privilege and license, and are not the result of truly understood freedom.

Such things are holding back progress and preventing man from making that more complete demonstration of his divine equality which modern advances in various fields of thought would now make possible to him. And it seems that the only thing that can prevent still more nations from being swept backward in the vicious circle of dictatorial ambitions is an awakening to the essential need of individual discipline over our purely selfish human desires. For without such self-discipline, it appears to me, Bert, there can never be that quality of freedom which will enable human government to be developed and carried on within the frame of true Democracy.

It Won't Be Long Now

Today's Vision of Tomorrow, as Depicted in New York's World's Fair, Promises Heaping Measure of Enlightenment and Diversion

By Jacob Deschin

ON THE SITE of an erstwhile ash heap a $150,000,000 glimpse of tomorrow provides the visitor to New York's World's Fair, beginning April 30, 1939, with a feast of fact and fancy unbelievably rich in its appeal to every mood. Ranging from sheer entertainment of the most obvious sort to elaborate conceptions the full meaning of which becomes apparent only to the thoughtful, the Fair is a magnificent mixture of the sublime and the ridiculous, of pure fun and the arts of culture, science and industry. But most important of all is the Fair's prevailing motif that tomorrow will be better, more abundant, than today.

Revealing "all of the World of Tomorrow which the science and invention and dreams of today can glimpse" the Fair occupies a tract covering 1,216½ acres. It would take eight hours of continuous walking completely to cover the area.

No matter by which of the eight entrances you choose to enter the Fair grounds, you will make the visit to the Theme Center the central experience of your tour. This consists of the Perisphere and Trylon, the most ambitious undertaking at the Fair, and the point from which radiate the fourteen major sections, each of which represents an important phase of modern life. These sections, arranged to avoid confusion to the visitor as well as to afford a clear picture of contemporary civilization, comprise: Government, Production, Transportation, Communication, Distribution, Business Systems, Shelter, Clothing, and Cosmetics, Sustenance, Health, and Public Welfare, Education, Recreation, Arts, and Religion. In general, the Fair's attractions are divided into three principal areas: the exhibits presented by the Fair authorities and private industry; Government, including the United States Federal Building, foreign participation and the displays of States and possessions of the United States; and the Amusement Zone, which encircles Meadow Lake.

A hollow globe 200 feet in diameter, the Perisphere is the scene of elaborate panoramas which are viewed from two moving stairways, capable of accommodating 8,000 persons an hour. Visitors entering at the base of the Perisphere are carried by escalator to an opening in the side of the Perisphere 50 feet above ground. The "great ball" itself, despite its weight of 9,300,000 pounds and the eight 9-ton columns upon which it rests, appears to be held in space by upshooting fountains of water, for the columns have been made "invisible" by mirror casings upon which jets of water play continually. The illusion is further enhanced at night when powerful lights, projecting cloud patterns, make the Perisphere appear to be slowly revolving on its axis.

The platforms, moving at the rate of one foot a second, complete the interior circle within five and one-half minutes. During that time the visitor views the panorama, "Democracity," the garden city of tomorrow, hears the symphonic poem written for the Theme Exhibit by William Grant Still and sees in the sky above heroic groups of marching men singing the Fair's theme chorus.

Leaving by way of the bridge, which joins Perisphere and Trylon, the visitors walk down the Helicline, a broad spiral ramp encircling the huge reflecting pool beneath the Perisphere. From the Helicline, the visitor has a view of the entire Fair grounds. The Trylon, a three-sided steel spire measuring 68 feet on each side at the base and rising to a height of 700 feet, is used for broadcasting purposes.

Next in importance to the Theme Center is Constitution Mall, the central esplanade of the exhibit area and the heart of the entire Fair. Costing $60,000,000 to create, the Mall extends for nearly a mile to the northeast of the Perisphere and Trylon, terminating in a huge lagoon that links the exhibit area to the government and foreign zones. Cascades and pools and fountains are flanked by promenades framed by more than 1,000 well-grown trees specially transplanted to the area. Sculptured groups include Leo Friedlander's "The Four Freedoms," representing freedom of the press, religion, assembly and speech; the "Moods of Time," a 50-foot sundial by Paul Manship and, most impressive of all, the 65-foot statue of George Washington, whose inauguration at New York 150 years ago as first President of the United States is commemorated by the Fair. Murals in paint and mosaic 40 and 50 feet tall decorate buildings on each side of the Mall depicting the progress of man from primitive times and honoring individual American folklore heroes such as Paul Bunyan, Johnny Appleseed and Strap Buckner.

Radial highways span fanwise from the Theme Center, including the Avenue of Patriots and Avenue of Pioneers; Park Row and the Avenue of Labor; Petticoat Lane and Gardenway. Principal areas on the sides include the Court of Communications, the Court of Power, the Plaza of Light, with City Hall Square back of the Perisphere dominated by the New York City Building.

Swinging in a broad arc across the radial highways is the main transverse thoroughfare known as Rainbow Avenue, so named because of the color and lighting scheme introduced in this general area. By day the buildings on the right of the Theme Center are blue, t
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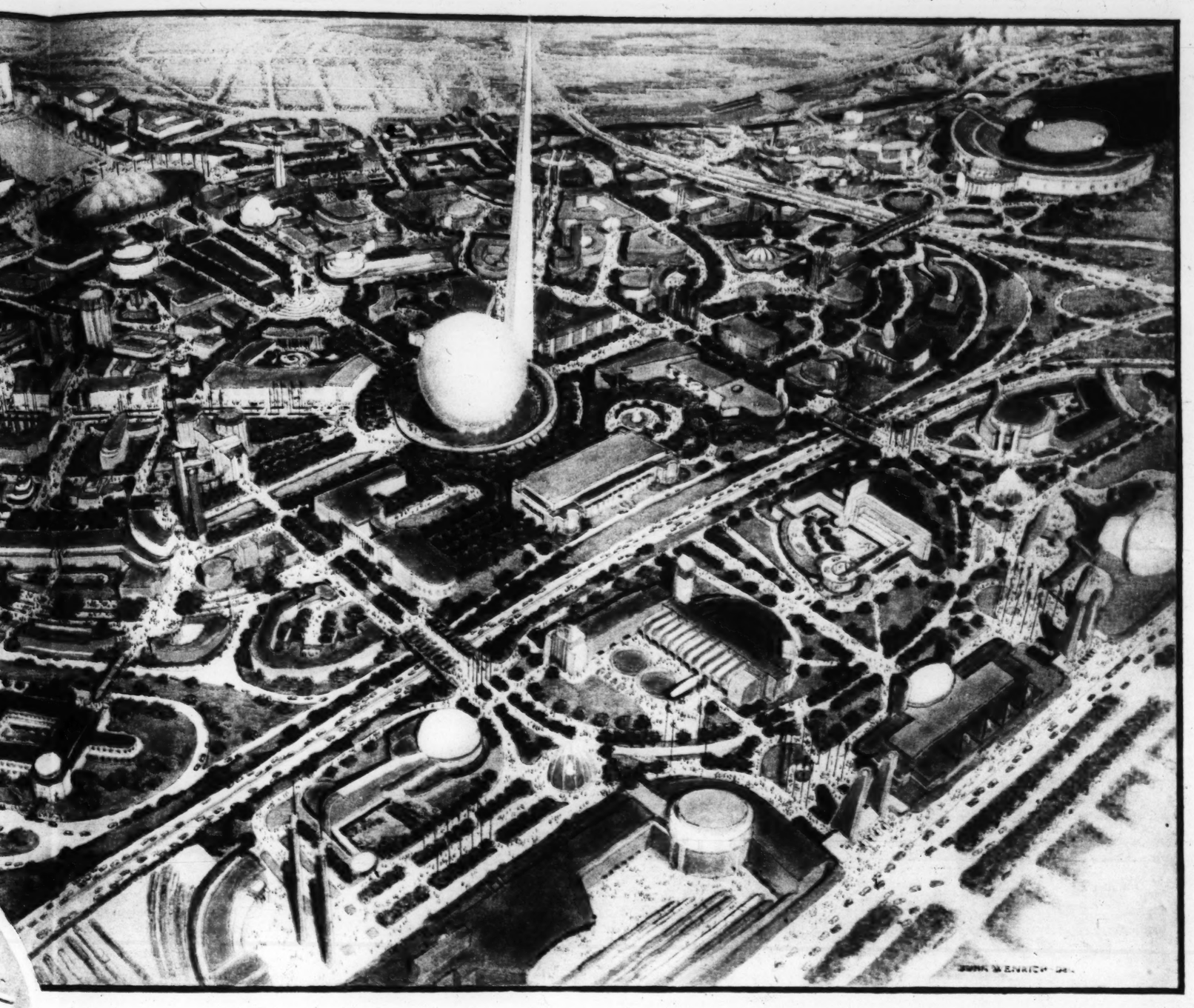
NATURE IN A BOUNTEOUS MOOD
This Panel, Painted by Carlo Ciampaglia Against a Deep Red Background, Creates a Striking Effect on One of the Walls of the Food Building. The Central Figure Typifies Nature; the Group on the Left Symbolizes the Production of Food, That on the Right Consumption.

MODERNISM PLUS
Decorative Pylon of the Hall of Motor Transportation. The Building, Designed by James Gamble Rogers, Will House the Fair's Focal Exhibit on Transportation as Well as Exhibits of Companies in the Automotive Field.

WHERE CROWDS WILL POUR THROUGH THE GATES
The Sculptured Figure on the Front of the Administration Building, Which Is the Main Entrance to the Fair, Depicts a Wo
the Veil From the World of Tomorrow. Connecting the Administration Building With Central Exhibit Area Is the Yachtlike
and Abutment Finished in Clear-Varnished Fir.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AN EIGHT-HOUR WALK
New York World's Fair Grounds as It Will Greet Visitors When the Fair Opens on April 30, 1939.

THE GATES
the Fair, Depicts a Woman Atop Manhattan's Skyscrapers Lifting
it Area Is the Yachtlike Bridge at the Right, Its Steelwork Painted
hed Fir.

neers; Labor; Prin- le the urt of n City sphere Build- ss the sverse y Ave- or and n this ngs on er are

blue, this hue merging into purple as one approaches the Mall. The Mall's predominating red hue blends into orange as one walks toward the left, while on the far left, the color is yellow. Transverse avenues follow this general pattern which by night is accentuated through the use of colored floodlights.

The 800-foot lagoon at the other end of the Mall is the night spectacle scene, using water, fire, color and sound. A thousand water nozzles, the major water jets rising to 150 feet, are grouped in half dozens to assure closely "packed" columns of water. One of the circles of jets, 90 feet in diameter, is designed to form, among other designs, the figure of a sheaf of golden wheat 90 feet high. Numerous circles and patterns of nozzles, gas burners for the production of colored flames, and fireworks receptacles of various descriptions are accompanied by music amplified by four large loud-speaker chambers.

It is estimated that the immediate area of the lagoon can ammomodate 500,000 spectators, many seeing the show from the vantage point of seats in surrounding restaurants and courts as well as from the thousands of benches of the Mall.

A spectacle on Meadow Lake is presented from more than a dozen barges. Illumination is provided by searchlights, and specially designed lamps of great intensity, while fireworks barges touch off "everything there is in fireworks."

Two companies have combined to furnish the gas for the two events. Burners up to eight inches in diameter, with attachments for mechanically feeding chemically treated sawdust and other coloring ingredients into the colorless flame, are used for the effects. In the Meadow Lake spectacle a 24-inch Bunsen type gas burner is employed to shoot colored flames to a height of 150 feet.

The exposition, in the main, lays stress on the more substantial and serious aspects of life. The exhibits of about 600 American business and industrial establishments combine the spectacular with the educational.

"The Town of Tomorrow" is the principal feature of the Home Building Center, occupying an area of 10 acres and costing approximately $1,500,000. About a score of homes, built full scale, give the prospective home builder progressive ideas in architectural treatments and the practical employment of all types of modern house-building materials, methods and equipment, as well as hints on the subjects of home furnishing and decoration.

Education as "the one great force standing between civilization and catastrophe" has an important place in the exposition in the form of a Department of Education under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University. Among the department's functions are the supervision of education exhibits and programs at the exposition, the interpretation of other exhibits in terms of their educational content, informing visiting educators of educational events in the metropolitan area, and similar activities.

Dominating the vast Court of Peace, the Hall of Nations and the pavilions erected by foreign governments, the $3,000,000 United States Federal Building houses exhibits of the three branches of American democratic government: executive, judiciary and legislative. Two 150-foot towers called the Towers of Judiciary and Legislature feature the façade, while a semi-circular sector between them contains the executive branch, faced with 13 columns representing the 13 original States of the Union.

Heralded by an animated scene of colored flags and banners and gayly tinted murals is the group of eight buildings comprising the Hall of Nations, in which more than 60 nations are represented in official exhibits and offices. On the Court, a paved parade ground capable of holding 50,000 persons, are staged elaborate pageants, with military and naval brigades taking part, folk dancing and choral singing, and special holiday events for each nation.

From a temple of the Pharaohs exhibited by Egypt to the imposing modern pavilion of France and the massive Great Britain building, the architecture in the foreign zone ranges from antiquity to ultra-modern. Rumania shows a lavish example of Byzantine; Italy a combination of Roman classic and modernism; Norway a copy of a seventeenth century royal residence; Japan a structure typical of

(Continued on page 13)

Among the New Books

Looking Across an Unbarricaded National Frontier at a Neighbor

The Commercial Empire of the St. Lawrence, 1760-1850, by D. G. Creighton. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.75.

Canada and Her Great Neighbor; Sociological Surveys and Opinions and Attitudes in Canada Concerning the United States, edited by H. F. Angus, with an Introduction by R. M. MacIver. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.75.

A History of Transportation in Canada, by G. P. de T. Glazebrook; Foreword by H. A. Innis. New Haven: Yale University Press. $4.

Canada and the Law of Nations, edited by Norman A. M. MacKenzie and Lionel H. Laing; Foreword by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden; Introduction by James Brown Scott. New Haven: Yale University Press. $4.

CANADA IS, FIRST, a North American country, and, second, a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. This is not to minimize the importance of the imperial connection nor to suggest that it has weakened to a point where absolute independence or annexation to the United States is a likely event in this or another generation. It is only to state a simple fact, of which any student of Canadian affairs is aware, and to emphasize a fundamental that too often is lost sight of in the very immediacy of Canadian-American relations.

Yet with all the intercourse which characterizes those relations, Canada, for too many years, has remained to most Americans but a vague geographic reference. And while, in contrast, Canadians were acutely conscious of the passive republic to the south, no clear picture had been formulated as to the effect upon Canadian life of American power, economy, and habits. Nor had there been any precise investigation into the subjective reactions of Canadians to this American Colossus.

It was almost inevitable, therefore, that one day scholars from both sides of the unbarricaded border should convene for the purpose of discussing their common continent. The first of these conferences took place in the summer of 1935 at St. Lawrence University in Canton, N. Y. and was followed by a second in 1937 at Queen's University Kingston, Ont. To these gatherings the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace became "a third partner" and contributed funds as well as the supervisory abilities of Dr. James T. Shotwell. The wide range of problems there discussed made it clear that much could be done by sponsoring investigations into particular fields of Canadian-American relations. These four volumes are now the most recent additions to a series called "The Relations of Canada and the United States," which is attempting to fulfill this ambition.

No one will dispute the value of such efforts nor that the work of these conferences has a meaning for international relations everywhere. Whether each study in itself is praiseworthy is another matter.

* * *

Of the four reviewed here, Professor Creighton's fascinating history of commercialism on the St. Lawrence from 1760 to 1850 is much the best and the most important. "Canada and Her Great Neighbor" is interesting and useful for the tables it presents with reference to likes and dislikes, radio programs heard and magazines read, etc. The book does not give, however, a full and rounded study of what Canadians feel and the basis of the various reactions. It is the product of many independent contributions and to that extent suffers from a diversity of approach which even intelligent editorship could not overcome. The absence of an index reduces greatly the book's value to the student.

Prof. de T. Glazebrook's survey of transportation is a full account of all but the ocean-going aspects of Canada's transportation history. But while he is properly fair to the great builders who opened the West and drove spikes into the Rockies, some hard realism about the huge private fortunes that came out of those enterprises—comparable to Oscar Lewis's "The Big Four"—would have been much in point. Canada needs and has yet to have a generation of "muckrakers" to tell the story of her own "Robber Barons."

* * *

A casebook of International Law with special reference to Canadian decisions and those affecting Canada has long been necessary for the Canadian teacher and student. In "Canada and the Law of Nations" Professors MacKenzie and Laing partially have filled that need. Unfortunately, the modern casebook has gone far beyond the technique here employed. For while the analysis and classification of the cases, on short glance, appear acceptable, there are few annotations, if any, to tie up the doctrines, to pose problems and to make fruitful comparative observations. Nor are there adequate references to texts or statutory materials, and the index refers largely to the cases directly without detailed classification.

Although this reviewer is not familiar with much the greater portion of the wide source materials used in "The Commercial Empire of the St. Lawrence," it is clear that Professor Creighton has read long and well. His problem was to present the story of the commercial edifice built in the eighteenth century on the St. Lawrence, whose chief center was Montreal. For Canada—specifically, the English men of commerce—after the conquest of Quebec in 1763, developed designs abroad and upon the western plains. By the last quarter of the eighteenth century the St. Lawrence was on its way to becoming the "great imperial trade route" through which the products of all the West, British and non-British, would pass—an imperial trade route ". . . which sought its source of supply in the international American West, which built its political structure in the interests of commerce and which found its markets and final court of appeal in the ample resources of the British Empire (384) . . ."

* * *

Its security, however, depended upon the favors of the mercantile system and when this began to break down, and was preceded by the liberation of the 13 colonies, Montreal could no longer hope to undo New York. The old days of restricted trade and narrow benefits was gone by the second quarter of the nineteenth century. A new Canada was in the making, one which had to look to itself because the details of its commercial well-being were no longer the concern of the Colonial Office. The loosening of these fetters paved the way for responsible government, unity, and autonomy, and ultimately for the "National Policy" and protective tariffs of Sir John A. Macdonald.

That story, with its countless bypaths, and immense ramifications, full of profits and of politics, has been made into a readable analysis of an important era in Canadian history. The book is a credit to the series; similar efforts will help Canadians better to understand themselves and their neighbor ". . . for the interplay of the two nations is," as Dr. Shotwell has observed, "a vast and complicated process and the analysis of it is equally far-reaching."

ESTON MAXWELL

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

New York, 1775–1783

Trumpets at Dawn, by Cyril Harris. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

THE CAMPAIGN around New York during the Revolution and the subsequent parts played by some typical New York families make the foundation of "Trumpets at Dawn," a novel of the years between 1775 and 1783.

The sharpest conflict was that of opinion between kindred, old friends, and neighbors on the question of separation from the mother country. More shattering than cannon fire were the convictions that made loyalist father turn patriot son out of his house, and changed long-time friends into foes.

This was the situation in New York, in 1775, when Sam Wyatt and other young hotheads at the college were drilling in a company called the Hearts of Oak that Alexander Hamilton had raised.

"I solemnly swear," each one of them had said, "that I will be a good and true subject of the State of New York, that I will faithfully defend it against the enemies thereof, and I pray Almighty God so to keep me as I do faithfully keep this oath and declaration."

Sam's father, Horatio Wyatt, shipping merchant, did not admit that there was such a thing as the State of New York. To him it was still a royal province, and Sam, General George Washington, and the trouble-makers up in Massachusetts were all traitors to their country. Mr. Wyatt was a kind man and an affectionate father, but he could not forgive his son, especially when the boy had leveling notions like wanting to marry the pumpmaker's daughter, Hannah Honeyman. As for his own daughter, Kitty, she was just as disappointing with her determination to keep on with her engagement to Charles Townsend, though Charles was in that same wild artillery company with Sam.

Sons of Liberty, decked in Indian headdresses, were abroad those nights, hauling loyalists out of bed, ducking them in Collect Pond, or haling them to jail to be brought up before the Committee of Safety the next day. Then Howe's transports sailed through the Narrows whole masses of men in red coats put up their tents at Gravesend, the flimsy defenses of New York crumpled before trained assault, and the sorry events of Long Island and Harlem Heights made 1776 a dark year.

Sam Wyatt was for five years a soldier in the Continental Army. He was chased into New Jersey, he crossed the Delaware, was sent as a spy up the Hudson, was captured, and paroled in New York City; he was arrested again and escaped from prison, had a share in the capture of Major André, was given a furlough, and hunted up Hannah Honeyman in New Jersey, and married her. In the end Sam, like other unpaid soldiers, was starting life on a New Jersey farm, and his father, still unreconcilable, was also beginning over again, like other loyalists, in Nova Scotia. Their paths separated, just as did the paths of the author's own ancestors, some of whom stood by the King and others by Congress.

Honest, painstaking research and spirited style make this recreation of an important time and scene generally trustworthy as well as interesting. The difficulty, not entirely overcome, has been to include as much as possible of the fascinating material without reducing it all to the same somewhat superficial emotional level.

W. K. R.

The Wife-vs.-Career Problem

The Hill Grows Steeper, by Fannie Cook. New York: Putnam. $2.50.

FEMINISTS WILL BE disappointed in Harriet Andrews, beauteous, red-haired heroine of Mrs. Cook's first novel. From the day Harriet had her head shaved because her grandfather gave her 50 cents and her twin brother $5, she was an aggressive advocate of women's rights—until suddenly, in the last chapter, she renounces a high-up job in Washington for the sake of her young son.

In creating Harriet Andrews Mrs. Cook has surrounded her with problems she has seen her feminine associates face in everyday life. Besides being the wife of a St. Louis physician and the mother of two sons, she has been an outstanding figure in the St. Louis branches of the League of Women Voters and the International League for Peace and Freedom. Her story is a successful exposition of the difficult lot of the modern woman who attempts to mix marriage and a career, but it contributes little toward a constructive solution of this vexing problem.

Harriet Andrews swore the day she shaved her head that she never would let a man boss her. She didn't until she reached maturity, even though it meant running away at the eleventh hour from a marriage that would have assured her an easy though commonplace life in the small town of Springdale, Mo.; brief submission to hardships of a St. Louis factory job, and a long climb up through the ranks of career women to a post in Washington where she could direct the improvement of women's lot on a broad scale.

The fact that a man was never her boss only made it more difficult for Harriet Andrews to make the decision to put her son and household first when the crisis came. An unconventional husband whose free and easy midwesternism had been polished by years abroad as a foreign correspondent urged her to keep on as the upward climb grew steeper. But the demands of a young son make his mother a failure at a congressional hearing. "One household against thousands," Paul Kramer tries to convince his wife. She replies, "Someone else can look after the thousands. If I don't look after my own, no one will."

The trials through which Harriet passes in her upward climb in a man's world are so overwhelming that it seems inconsistent with her character that she should give in almost easily in the final chapter. Perhaps Mrs. Cook intends to imply that mother love does wipe out all previous intentions and resolutions.

M. H.

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Noyes's "Voltaire"—A London Letter

Voltaire, by Alfred Noyes. Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.
The Sword in the Stone, by T. H. White. Collins. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

ELEVEN YEARS AGO, Alfred Noyes, the poet, joined the Roman Catholic Church and, some years later, zealous in his new convictions, he did a bold and original thing. He took Voltaire, the archenemy of Rome, and wrote a study of his life, on the thesis that Voltaire was no atheist and, if not exactly a very devout son of the church, then certainly he was a deist, a sort of Christian manqué. Knowing that the works of Voltaire are on the Index and that Roman Catholic censorship is sometimes strict, Mr. Noyes took the precaution of asking his Roman Catholic publishers if an imprimatur was first required before publication. They answered that it was not. The Roman Catholic authority in English-speaking countries of liberal Protestant tradition inclines to liberality. And so about two years ago the book appeared.

Imagine Mr. Noyes's surprise, therefore, when, about a month ago, he discovered that following denunciation by an informer whose name is withheld, the secretary of the Holy Office had written to the new English Cardinal Hinsley that "the author be informed that the book was found worthy of condemnation by the Holy Office, but that such could be avoided if he removes, as far as he is able, all copies from circulation, and at the same time writes something that will be equivalent to a reparation. That the publishers be severely warned for having published the book and that they withdraw it from sale."

* * *

The publishers at once obeyed. The book was withdrawn in England, America, and France. But they had reckoned without the author, whose surprise grew to indignation when, on enquiring the nature of the charges made against himself and his book, he was told this would not be revealed until he had virtually admitted his guilt. Never, he wrote to The Times, had "any English writer had such an order addressed to him in such terms." And added words to the effect that it was not the custom of his country. Here was a fine row and the situation got interesting when the English Cardinal seemed to take Mr. Noyes's side against the Italian censor and declared that the Pope (who presides over the Holy Office) had not condemned the book.

The correspondence went on through the dog days, and then it was announced that there had been a misunderstanding. The trouble was not heresy but—mistranslation. "Worthy of condemnation"—the Holy Office "had not meant that at all." What it did mean is not revealed. Mr. Noyes has won. He will agree to correct errors of historical fact, if any; but he will not alter his views to anyone's dictation. The book has been transferred to a non-Roman Catholic publisher and as "Voltaire" (Faber & Faber) is now available.

* * *

For those who are not interested in this story, there is the light relief of "The Sword in the Stone." To recommend humor and to attempt to export it is a sure way of making enemies. Mr. White has a fancy which is a mixture of Walt Disney, P. G. Wodehouse, Sir Thomas Malory, and the authors of schoolboy howlers, and his book is about the experiences of a boy called the Wart at his father's medieval castle and under the tutorship of Merlyn. Some of the irreverence about history is schoolboyish, but most of it is not. The dialogue between the two Knights at their comical joust, which is one of the high spots of the book, seems to me perfect foolery; the fantasy is delightful and the whole book has an amusing learning which gives a special flavor to the anachronisms and absurdities.

LOTTE LEHMANN

A Prima Donna Speaks

Midway in My Song; the Autobiography of Lotte Lehmann. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3.

TO READ "Midway in My Song," by Lotte Lehmann, the soprano, or to look between the lines of any singer's autobiography whatsoever, is to reach the conclusion that music is neither voice nor sound of any kind, but is rather the sum of things that have been written by composers. As far as the world of the song recital and of opera goes, music means first the melodies of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and a few more; and, second, the arias of Mozart, Wagner, and Verdi, along with others anyone may like to include.

Count out the so-called classical composers, and you do away with the whole craft of "bel canto"; since the truth is, that the person possessing ability to sing stands only as a mechanism whereby music comes to realization in our ears.

* * *

Nevertheless, the shaping and perfecting of the mechanism becomes an important matter, if our ears are to be gratified in a worth-while manner. For to judge from Mme. Lehmann's account of her experiences as student and performer, and from other singers' revelations of themselves that have been put in print of late, an individual of utmost influence is the music teacher. The man or woman who instructs singers, indeed, has a quite priceless value; because without schooling in the vocal traditions, sopranos, contraltos, tenors, baritones, and basses, as we know them on the concert platform and on the opera stage, would not exist. The art of song is acquired only down the academic line, and only from those who know. More or less as a rule, too, a number of professors, regular and casual together, are needed to do a complete job, and to produce an accomplished artist.

* * *

Whether audiences assist in the process remains a question. The most, perhaps, anyone can be sure of on this point is that an understanding and a discerning group of listeners will call out a better effort of execution and interpretation than one that lacks alertness and that wants practice in hearing good things ever can.

"Midway in My Song," sparklingly translated from a presumably German original, stands among the agreeable musical records of the many that the book firms have brought out in the past five years. Advance in this field of publication has been marked. Nowadays they use good paper and type pleasing to the eye. They put conscience into illustration. They prepare an index.

W. P. T.

Love Lyrics in Classic Style

Poems to Vera, by George Sterling. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

DROPPED UPON the reviewer's desk at a moment when all the world is burning its emotions out, for or against certain diplomatic moves, the newly published love lyrics by George Sterling are welcome indeed. Decidedly unmodern, they bring to the field of American letters a grace justified by statement and suggestive of that quality which gave permanence to the lyrics of ancient Greece.

Always there have been widely differing opinions of Sterling's poetry. There have been the champions, such as Ambrose Bierce, Witter Bynner, and Edwin Markham. There have been those who, with Gertrude Atherton, considered the author "born out of time and place, a reincarnation perhaps from the Athens of the fourth or third century, B. C." And there have been critics like Harriet Monroe, who have condemned his verses as "the frippery of a bygone fashion."

It is true that "Methought I saw . . ." and "Put by thine armor and arrows and gaze with me" employ phraseology and metaphor having no connection with the life of the twentieth century. Yet so skillfully has the poet woven such outmoded expression into his verses that rather than impressing the reader as affectation they give him a sense of satisfaction. They fit the mood and subject and produce no effect of clumsiness, for they appear to record correctly the author's own thought and speech. The classic form is beyond doubt the natural form of his expression. Thus his most conventional patterns are acceptable as right for their content.

There is nothing startlingly original but there is considerable beauty in the poem, "Inclusion," which runs:

I have heard music and the long
wave falling,
Where seas rejoice.
Wind in the trees and hidden
thrushes calling.
In all, thy voice!

I have seen jonquil-cups and
weary roses,
The lily's grace,
Faun-luring streams and stormy
sunset-closes:
In all, thy face!

I have had joy in pledges never
spoken,
In stars above,
In marble beauty by the ages
broken:
In all, thy love!

Sentimental? Perhaps. But so was Euripides, and so was Theocritus, and so is the gentle reader in most cases, even in 1938.

P. P. S.

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The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

European Civilization: Its Origin and Development, Vol. VI—Political and Economic History of Europe Since the Reformation, edited by Edward Eyre (Oxford University Press, New York. $7.50). It is to be regretted that Mr. Eyre and his associates have permitted certain sympathies to color the presentation of history in this latest book. The religious and political predilections of the writers are so obvious as to cause the reader to distrust their judgment and to wonder whether a careful re-examination of their sources would not lead to a different conclusion.

Liberality and Civilization, by Gilbert Murray (Macmillan, $1). The Hibbert lectures delivered at the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol and Glasgow in 1937, on Masaryk's theme: "No State or policy can prosper unless the groundwork is moral."

North Dakota: A Guide to the Northern Prairie State, by Workers of the Federal Writers' Project (Fargo: Knight Printing Co. $1.25). Latest of the WPA guidebooks.

Pennsylvania German Illuminated Manuscripts, by Henry S. Borneman, with 38 plates in color (Norristown, Pa.: Pennsylvania German Society. Limited Edition. $25), is an elaborate reproduction of the author's collection of the folk-art-calligraphy of 1745 to 1845 which, with a competent explanatory text, preserves the record of an interesting facet of a transplanted culture.

Autobiography of William Butler Yeats (Macmillan, $5). Being a one-volume reprint of "Reveries Over Childhood and Youth," "The Trembling of the Veil" and "Dramatis Personae."

The One-Act Play Today, edited by William Kozlenko (Harcourt Brace, $2.50). A symposium on the technique, scope and history of the contemporary short drama.

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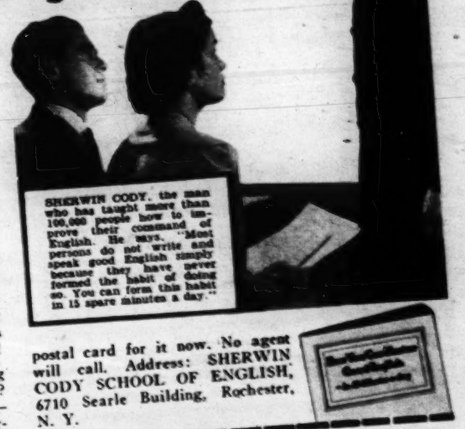
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Rare Letters to Children

A LETTER SHE FOUND mentioned on the Home Forum page of The Christian Science Monitor as "one of the loveliest ever written" started Mrs. Eva G. Connor of Pasadena on a hobby that has resulted in a book.

The letter was written by John Ruskin to his little pupil, Rose LaTouche, when she was 13.

Mrs. Connor, who loved letters to children, searched everywhere for this particular one and finally found it hidden away in the Library Edition of Ruskin's works. She copied it in a notebook, just as a hobby. Gradually she added other letters from famous persons to children.

* * *

The search for these letters becoming more and more fascinating, she and her daughter, Mrs. John Frederic Murphy, Santa Barbara artist, found themselves poring over rare volumes in the Huntington library and books of biography, memoirs, and letters, and writing letters to descendants of famous people and distinguished men of letters.

On Oct. 1, the Macmillan Company will publish what they have found in a book called "Letters to Children"—from Chaucer's letter to his "lytel son Lowys" to Walter Hines Page's letter to his year-old grandson.

At first it was Mrs. Connor's idea to have Mrs. Murphy illustrate the book. Children are her specialty. But Mrs. Murphy felt it would add historical value to have portraits from life and photographs of the children to whom the letters were addressed. This meant many more months of research, and many, many letters flying across the seas.

* * *

Often a process that amounted to "sleuthing" was necessary to run down a portrait of some beloved child who they thought would make a particularly delightful subject. For instance, they had a verse-letter from the French poet, Clement Marot, to a little princess—Jeanne d'Albret aged 9, date 1537. They felt sure her mother would have had her portrait painted, but search failed to reveal it. Finally, through a Mrs. Brockelbank in London, who collects reproductions of portraits of royalty, they were led to the right place. Mrs. Brockelbank assured them there was a portrait-drawing of Princess Jeanne, sent them a tracing of the drawing of the child from her own collection, and directed them to the firm of Giraudon in Paris for a reproduction.

Another example of the painstaking work of Mrs. Connor is a Sir Thomas More letter. She found it referred to in several biographies and thought it seemed desirable for the collection. It was written in Flanders by Sir Thomas to his four children. In it he said he had never spanked them and, if he did, it would be "with a whip as light as a peacock's feather." Innumerable letters of Sir Thomas were pored over, but no peacock feather appeared. Finally, in the Huntington library, in a little book called "Epigrammata," published in 1520, she came across the letter. It was addressed, "T. Moore to his dearest children, Margaret, Elisabeth, Cecily and John," and was written in Latin. Dr. Robert V. Merrill of the University of Chicago, who was visiting in Santa Barbara, translated the letter for her. Sir Thomas had written it in Latin verse and the children were to translate it with the help of their tutor, as a lesson.

Permission came in a letter from St. James's Palace to use a charming portrait in Windsor Castle of Princess Victoria, aged 14, painted by Sir George Hayter, and from Sir John Murray, to use a letter to her from her uncle, King Leopold of Belgium.

* * *

The volume will include a letter from Thackeray to his daughter Anny, later Lady Anne Thackeray Ritchie, with a drawing of her at the age of 4, by himself; also one Lady Ritchie wrote her granddaughter, Belinda. It will contain a letter from Keats to his sister Fanny, written while he was at work on "Endymion."

Among other instances of letters from two generations of a family are those of Mary Stuart to her son, James VI of Scotland and I of England, when she was in prison, and from this James to his son, Prince Henry.

One of the delightful illustrations is a painting of Victor Hugo and his little boy, "Toto," by Auguste De Chatillon. The Hugos had four children, and there is a little letter to each in the book.

Every letter and illustration has required permission for its use from publishers, trustees, or the writers themselves.

Mrs. Connor set 16 as the age limit for children addressed in letters to be used in her book. There are 120 in all—not just any letter to a child, but letters which are lovely and reflect the spirit of their time. They are arranged chronologically, according to the periods of the writers. It is Mrs. Connor's first book.

V. L.

National Portrait Gallery

JAMES VI OF SCOTLAND AND I OF ENGLAND

Included in Mrs. Connor's Collection Are Letters From Mary Stuart, Written From Prison to Her Son, the Youthful King James, and Letters From This James to His Son, Prince Henry. This Portrait of the King, Aged 8 Years, Is Attributed to Zuccaro

. . Biggest, Oldest, Highest

(Continued from Page 4)

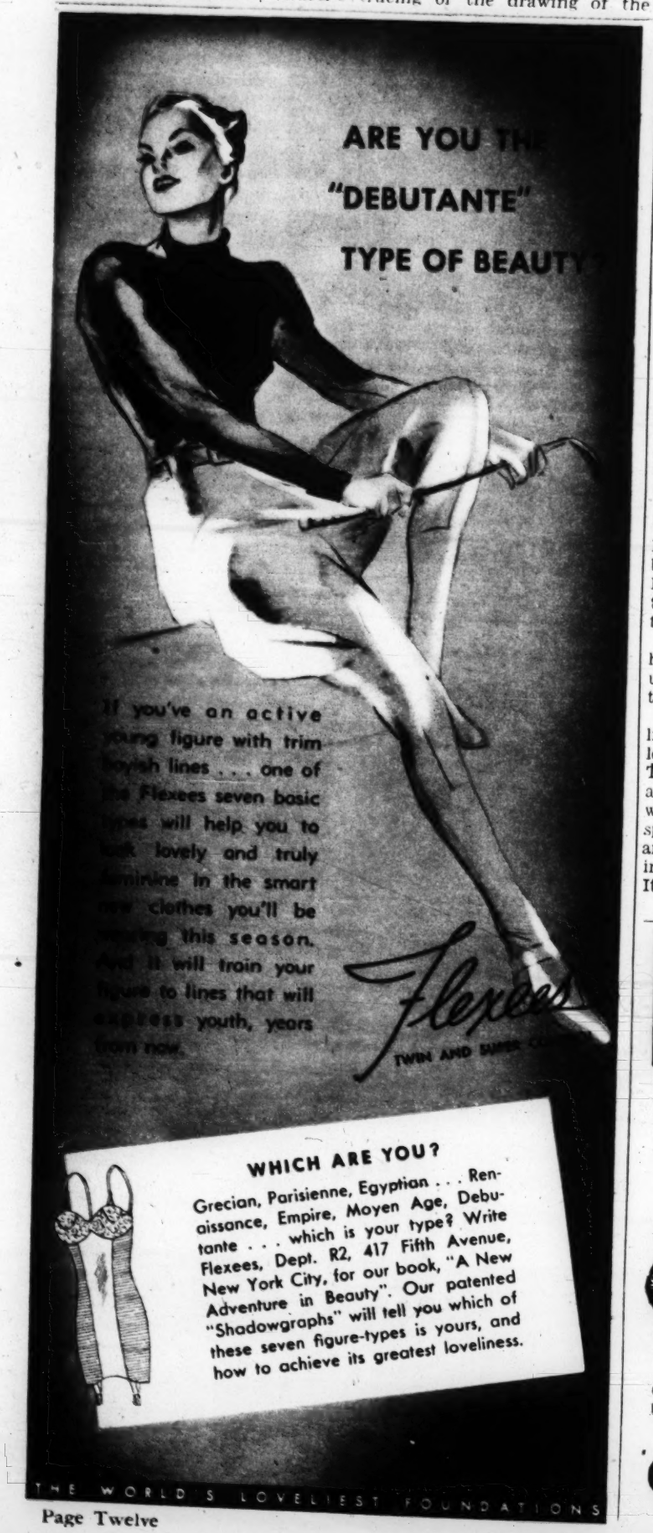
side Log Meadow, one of these gem-like expanses of green, with forests towering all around, you will find the little cabin formed by the hollow trunk of a fallen sequoia where Hale Tharp, who discovered the Giant Forest in 1858, used to live. John Muir stayed for several days in this unique house in a log in 1875 and has described the "noble den," as he called it, in his book, "Our National Parks."

Don't be surprised if, as you are driving along one of these mountain roads, an inquisitive black bear pokes its head out of a thicket to discover whether any bits of candy or other goodies have been left at the roadside by passing motorists. Many of these bears gather daily to be fed near the Park incinerator on Bear Hill.

If your hobby happens to be archaeology, you may like to try to figure out the Indian pictographs at Hospital Rock. If you are interested in picturesque episodes and social experiments, you will want to look into the story of the Keweah Colonists, a group of San Franciscans who in 1886, before this area was a National Park, staked out claims here and set up a socialistic community. They built a portion of the still-existing but undeveloped Giant Forest North Fork Road, and set up a sawmill at Colony Mill. But this, like many other such experiments, faded into oblivion when the National Park was created and the United States Army took over, for a time, the administration of the area.

The Army finished building the North Fork Road, which will connect the new road to Crystal Cave with the magnificent Generals Highway, which runs through the Giant Forest and on to General Grant National Park, 30 miles away. This highway, which was opened in 1934, unfolds a panorama of Sierra country that for sheer beauty of mountain scenery has few equals.

If the pioneer spirit is strong within you, you will not stick to the highways and the points that all tourists visit, but will strike off onto one of the many trails eastward towards the High Sierra. The Park is divided into two almost equal sections by a ridge of granite peaks known as the Great Western Divide. In the western, or more populous half of the Park, you find many thrilling trails along mountain lakes and rivers. But if you are a real explorer, and push across the Divide into the genuine High Sierra country near Mount Whitney and other sky-piercing peaks, you will get a taste of nature in the raw. There is scope within the boundaries of the Park for even the most adventurous of mountaineers.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IN THE COURT OF STATE BUILDINGS

The States and Territories of the Nation Will Display Their Natural Advantages and Industrial Achievements at the New York World's Fair in Surroundings Which Reflect the Principal Cultures of George Washington's Time, Which Were English, French, and Spanish. Shown Here Is an Artist's Skeach of the Georgian Section Which Will Be Authentically Colonial in Architecture and Landscape Plantings

. . It Won't Be Long Now

(Continued from Page 9)

the Orient; Poland a combination of a medieval tower with a building of black glass, and so on. The foreign zone offers a "geographical menu" which may include breakfast in Brazil, lunch in Czechoslovakia, tea in England, dinner in the Dutch East Indies and late supper in France.

The Court of the States, comprising about 40 States and possessions of the Union gathered about a central court with mirror pool and shade trees, is featured by architecture following the several phases of colonial influence. Prominent among the State buildings is the Pennsylvania building, a replica of Independence Hall at Philadelphia.

The arts find expression at the Fair in the exhibit of modern American paintings of contemporary American subjects in the Community Interests section, where the Fair authorities have assembled about 800 canvases; in the privately sponsored fine arts building, where the exhibition is limited largely to old masters and the finest examples of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century painting, both in the United States and in Europe; in the Music Building, which seats 2500 and is the center for great international music festivals.

A Marine Amphitheater at the north end of Meadow Lake, built by New York State as a permanent addition to what will become a public park after the Fair is over, seats 16,000 persons in a semi-circular stadium. Set in the lake itself, the stage is surrounded by water; a screen of water shot from below serves in lieu of a curtain.

* * *

Featuring gaiety and novelty, the 280-acre Amusement Zone extends in a broad arc beyond the amphitheater and along the shore of Meadow Lake. Included is the 250-foot parachute tower near the southern end of the area. Eleven gaily decorated parachutes are operated from the top of the tower and Fair visitors experience all the thrills of "bailing out" without the hazards. Other attractions include a John His "Strange as It Seems" show; an "Enchanted Forest" operated by Tony Sarg, and a "Laff Land" with mechanical animals, trick lighting and illusions. Amusements are zoned according to their group appeal, foreign villages, such as the Cuban and the French, in one section; Little Old New York another, and rides and thrillers still another.

A supervised playground for children is provided in "The Children's World," which caters to boys and girls at play, repose or meals. Games, both amusing and instructive, are here in great variety for children of four, and up.

Modern fire apparatus and stations are located on the Fair grounds and a force of 2,000 police, selected from the New York Civil Service list, patrol the grounds, making up a mounted platoon, a motorcycle squad and patrolmen.

In the Transportation Zone, across Grand Central Parkway and linked to the main Fair grounds by two overpasses, the Bridge of Wheels and the Bridge of Wings, is seen the largest structure at the Fair—the Railroad Building, an S-shaped design extending for a quarter of a mile. A miniature railroad features the exhibits within the building, while outdoors 4000 persons at a time can witness a display of every function of the railroad within the limits of 3600 feet of full scale tracks.

* * *

The Maritime Building on the Court of Ships is identified by a façade showing giant prows of two liners on either side of the entrance. A semi-circular wing partly encloses a basin in which full-size yachts and speedboats lie at anchor, while two decks, one above the other, extend along one of the walls and out over the basin. Flags and pennons fly from the yard arms of a 150-foot mast.

The home of aviation, adjoining the Maritime Building, suggests the general outlines of a gigantic transatlantic plane and features a large plane suspended overhead and apparently in full flight, with propellers spinning and ailerons moving. Before the entrance to the building, in a plaza comprising 26,000 square feet, are displayed a number of modern planes, including the latest type clipper.

Between the Maritime and Aviation buildings lies the Motor Transportation structure, featuring, among other exhibits, the rocketport, "portraying travel in the World of Tomorrow." The visitors are treated to a spectacle of rocket flight amid such atmospheric accompaniments as fading lights, blinking signals and warning sirens. Lifted by the magnet of a giant crane, the rocket ship is deposited in the breach of the rocket gun and, after a moment of silence, a brilliant flash and a muffled explosion, wings up into the ether represented by a vast sky-ceiling spattered with stars and planets. A device resembling the iris diaphragm of a camera affords the spectators the illusion of watching the ship vanish into the night.

Providing a parklike atmosphere for the exhibit structures is the landscaping, in which formalized gardens, serpentine hedges, spiral gardens, and the flower gardens of the Central Mall, afford beautiful settings. Ten thousand trees line avenues and plazas, including plants transplanted from west of the Susquehanna River; elms from Maryland, white flowering dogwoods from the vicinity of the White House in Washington; pin oaks from Long Island estates, and maples from New Jersey.

* * *

Vying with the sculptures, fountains and cascades along the Central Mall are more than 250,000 hedge plants, including Japanese yew, mountain laurel and roses, while bedding plants number some half million geraniums, lantanas, ageratums, heliotropes, verbenas and annual phlox, as well as 250,000 pansies and more than a half million tulip bulbs, 50,000 narcissi, 46,000 scillas and 7000 camissias.

More than 60,000,000 persons are planned for at the Fair during the first spring and summer. After the Fair is over and the Fair exhibits and structures removed, New York City will fall heir to a park involving an acreage half again as great as that of Central Park, Manhattan, and a 30-year blemish will become a permanent beauty spot.

Swiss Exposition

"Switzerland on Parade" will be the description of the national exposition which the Swiss people are planning for the year 1939.

Zurich has been chosen as the center of this display. With a population of 330,000 it is Switzerland's largest city, leading in commerce and industry, and distinguished also for its culture. It has a fine location on both banks of the river Limmat and on the long and lovely lake to which it has given its name. Verdure-clad mountains rise on both sides and a range of ermine clad peaks is visible in the distance.

In connection with the manifestation of national industries there will be a Costumes Festival, an International Music Festival, an Automobile Show, an Aviation Show, an International Rowing Regatta, a Horse Show, and an International Exhibition of Modern Art.

"I want a man with determination"

"WHEN I MARRY I don't expect a marble palace.

"But I do hope to have my own home . . . and to give my children good educations. I do hope I won't be dependent on them in my old age. And I think I know how to have what I hope for.

"Daddy has never earned much money. But he paid for our home, and sent me to college. And I'll never need support him when he gets old.

"One time Dad told me how he did all this. He had mighty little to put aside—but he put that little aside *regularly*. Dad said it was one-tenth earning power and nine-tenths determination.

"Well, if that's what it takes to do what Daddy has done . . . I want a man with determination!"

The determination to start, the *persistence* to keep going—these are about all it takes for any young man to make a financial success of his life.

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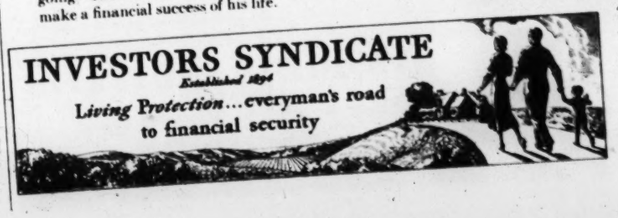

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Canadian Caravan Crusade

A DUSTY MOTORTRUCK wheeled close to the side of the parish-hall in a northern Quebec village and began to discharge its cargo. A portable electric generator, two cases of talking-picture projectors, a trunk of films and long coils of cable. Chattering youngsters spotted each item of inventory from their memory of last year's visit: "That's the box with the pictures. I'll bet there's two Mickey Mouses and some red forest fires and . . . Mister, what time the show starts, eh?" For this is the annual visit of the Canadian Forestry Association's educational caravan to this Quebec settlement on the headwaters of the St. Maurice River where farming and forestry, with a bit of trapping and tourist guiding, make a sequence of gainful occupation for four hundred French-Canadians.

On the same evening, in other crossroads communities of New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, other caravans bearing the Association's banner have also taken up position; often in a freight shed, as the only hall available, or in the cook-house of a mining camp, or out on the makeshift baseball diamond under the night sky. No barkers are needed for such meetings. The community attends en masse, babes in arms and white-haired patriarchs.

"We come to you again," begins the lecturer from his oil-barrel platform, "to discuss together how we can keep this country green and lovely. Your forest fire record last year was a credit to every resident of this parish. I have recounted it in a dozen other districts and it establishes a standard you'll want to live up to." That's the keynote of the meeting. No harangues on forest conservation with latest statistics on the million board-feet burned. These trained lecturers know their folk too well for that. Lives that are lived within the compass of a week's wages or the price of a mower are apt to take millions and billions as so much twinkle-twinkle. So the speaker's "cause" is broken up into a few elementary human symbols and parallels:

"Where did you get your cash wages last winter? You got it from the woods. Where did you sell your surplus hay? To the pulp mill jobbers up the river. Today I met a man—I see him in the audience tonight—and he has three sons. I said to him: 'You'll be expecting woods employment for these boys; maybe they'll be foremen of the lumber mill. But what's a lumber mill or a paper mill without a green forest behind it? Not worth the sealing-wax on the mortgage.'"

I have heard these challenging speeches reverberating above the dark waters of many a wilderness river, the while a thousand or more men and women and little folk sat dimly silhouetted against a string of electric bulbs. And now as if to whet impatience for the "picture show," a county official, or maybe a local padre, is asked for "a few brief words"—to be spoken through the microphone. No one who has not experienced it can know the subtle blandishment of the modern microphone hitched to a radio amplifier. Cracked and scarce audible voices become, through this rejuvenating medium, a full-lunged bellow and the "few brief remarks" may so easily stretch into a quarter-mile of rhetoric.

After the serious purpose of the meeting has been defined, and certain local comments driv n home, the grudging spot of electric light from the generator is switched off and the audience for a moment lapses into darkness and giggles. Then from the white rubber screen a luminous title starts a thrill of excitement: "Fire in the Wilderness." The first bars of title-music touch off a burst of cheering and hand-clapping. Now the opening scenes! Old men and women who are seeing a motion picture for the first time in their lives commence to shout out of sheer surprise. Until they quiet down, the first items of the talkie's narration may be obscured for the rest of the crowd but, finally, the voice of the screen takes command. As the last scene fades out, there is a moment of rippling blackness, and down from the vault of the heavens leaps Mickey Mouse to occupy the screen and bow to a noisy welcome. For years, Walt Disney and his brother Roy have taken a personal interest in these tours of the Canadian hinterland and make gifts of a dozen Mickeys and Silly Symphonies.

The sandwich of laughter does a great service and so, alternating between grave and gay, the program gets into its stride. An affair called "Blunderland" or, as the French version puts it, "The country of foolish error," tells the story of falsely-directed colonization in which settlement of timber-covered (non-arable) soil by a score of families brought disaster to the human element as it did to the forest, the waters and the land. A succession of scenes of abandoned farmsteads is matched by personal histories of the families involved. The scientist would call this a lesson in land classification, but the symbol of the rickety old barn and a half-buried plowshare makes more human converts than an agronomist's chart.

In the educational approach to forest conservation, which is a social problem of the first water, the Canadian Forestry Association has relied chiefly upon the instinct of loyalty to the community, good sportsmanship, preserving wage-earning assets for the next generation. Indeed, the strange part of these crusades for "sustained forests" is that they hardly make mention of a tree, and only on rare occasions will you hear anything about a lumber yard; with settlers, rivermen and other such classes these names are not the stimuli to a personal partnership in conservation.

In a recent bundle of schoolchildren's essays, no doubt partly inspired by three years of continuous public lectures on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence River, more than half of the juvenile writers spoke of the welfare of future generations as their greatest argument for safeguarding of today's forest resources. It is also true that one little fellow of twelve years wrote in the first paragraph of his essay this piece of solemn prophecy:

"It is a fine thing that God gave the world so many trees for, otherwise, our lumbermen might have become burglars or murderers." R. B.

PROPAGANDISTS IN CONSERVATION

Special Trucks Take the Forestry Lecturers Thousands of Miles Through Bush Communities, and Where the Roads End, Railway Speeders and Motor Launches Carry Through to Isolated Villages. Left (Above) in a Frontier Village of Quebec, a Group of French-Canadian Lads Wait Eagerly for Darkness, So That the Outdoor Movies May Commence

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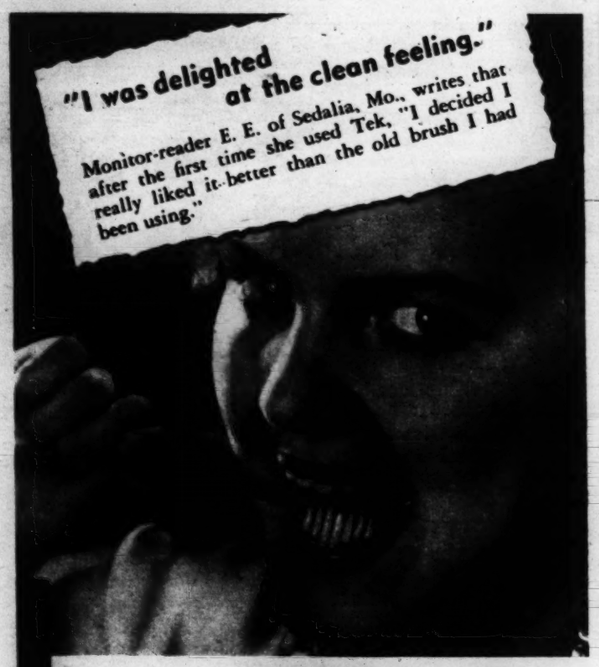
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THE SETTING OF THE VON DER HEYDT COLLECTION

"The Hill of Truth"

On a few broad acres of wooded ground overlooking Lake Maggiore, some kilometers from the Swiss-Italian frontier, more than a generation ago, an idealistic Belgian founded a co-operative community of nature lovers, called Monte Verita. They were to have all things in common, and live at peace with one another and the world about them.

As it often happens in experiments in primitive communism, the vision faded and the disciples dispersed—only the name of Monte Verita remained. But the place kept its appeal, and the fine taste and shrewd practical ability of a notable individual have made of it a center of peace and enlightenment.

* * *

When the majority of men buy an estate they build themselves a large house in the middle of it and do their best by means of walls, fences and barbed wire to keep the world outside. Baron Edouard von der Heydt lives in a small house and invites the world to spend its holidays in a big one near at hand. In other words he has adopted the profession of hotel-keeper as a hobby. And what a hotel! Other hotels in Europe and America are built on fine architectural lines; what makes this one unique is, first, the quiet good taste of its interior decoration, and secondly the quality of the works of art—pictures and sculpture — housed within its walls.

Newcomers who have not been warned beforehand rub their eyes in astonishment—Degas, Picasso, Gauguin, early Chinese landscapes, Buddhist sculpture from China, Siam, and the long-vanished empire of the Khmers, primitive carving from Africa, are not normal decorations in Swiss holiday resorts. But then patrons of art of international reputation do not normally keep hotels.

* * *

The impression created by the hotel building and its various annexes is reinforced if and when the visitor receives an invitation to see the private house in which is kept the kernel of a collection running to more than 2,000 items, the majority of which are spread around the museums of Europe as permanent loans. Sixteenth century Flemish tapestries form a noble background to pieces of mediaeval French and Far-Eastern sculpture, while carved ritual masks from Africa and Peru look down at both from the walls. The odd thing is that all these things, made by many nations and in different centuries, harmonize as simply and as easily as the various individuals from most countries in Europe agree together in the public rooms of the hotel.

From the terrace, more than 1,000 feet above the surface of the lake, one can look down at its every mood and across to the hills beyond; at one's back are other mountains which in winter and spring are crowned with snow, but at this height palms and similar sub-tropical plants grow in profusion and people use masses of blue and purple hydrangeas for the hedges of their gardens.

The lake is sometimes so still and the water so clear that all the buildings on the far side are reflected in it; then, by the afternoon, a breeze will spring up from the south, the reflection will vanish, and the broad expanse becomes sparkling and agitated in the sunhine.

FRANK DAVIS

Among Our Contributors . .

RICHARD L. STROUT, who discusses the status of civil service reform in the leading article this week, is a member of The Christian Science Monitor Washington Bureau's staff. He has followed the struggle for the merit system very closely from his position of vantage at the capital.

RALPH M. BLAGDEN, who brings us a second story on the implications of the Hines trial, is a Monitor writer who was in New York during the first phase of that case. Former editor of the Magazine Section and now head of the Monitor's Pacific Coast Bureau, LEWIS REX MILLER contributes a discussion on the latest addition to the attractions of Sequoia National Park in California.

RANDALL GOULD, staff correspondent in China, depicts that nation on the anvil of crisis being hammered into new forms. HAROLD HOBSON, staff writer in London, pays tribute to the author of "Pilgrim's Progress," John Bunyan, on that great Protestant's 250th anniversary. WALTER SANDON, who wrote the editorial this week, is a frequent contributor from London.

JACOB DESCHIN writes about New York's coming World's Fair. He is an authority on photography. He has contributed articles on that subject to this magazine, and written books and columns on camera work in other publications.

. . The "Fix" That Corrupts

(Continued from Page 3)

the invisible government of arrogant political machines was dragged into common view under his courageous investigations and prosecutions.

New Yorkers, the sophisticated, read the testimony of the Hines trial and discovered that they were bigger "fall guys" than they had suspected and that their officials were nearer to Charlie McCarthy than they had believed possible.

Disgruntled John F. Curry, former Tammany leader, took the stand in the Hines trial and disclosed that there was a time when the New York citizenry did not have a government. Listen to his testimony:

Mr. Dewey: "Did you, from time to time during the period of your leadership prior to Jan. 1, 1934, convey requests to the Police Commissioner for changes of assignment of policemen?"

Mr. Curry: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Dewey: "Now, approximately what percentage of those requests that you transmitted came from district leaders?"

Mr. Curry: "Maybe 70 per cent."

Mr. Dewey: "What did you do with such requests from district leaders . . . ?"

Mr. Curry: "They were transmitted to the Police Commissioner's office."

Mr. Dewey: "Were the transfers you requested made in the Police Department?"

Mr. Curry: "Invariably so; yes, sir."

New York recoiled to its hard-boiled marrow. Tammany bosses —holding no elective offices—had moved representatives of the people about like pawns. Rarely had a Tammany man confessed so fully to the dictatorship and parasitical nature of the extra-legal political machine—this shadowy machine that made possible whatever services Mr. Hines may have furnished the Schultz mob.

And what was the "quid pro quo" provided the machine by the underworld?

Listen to the testimony of the suave, young Schultz "mouthpiece," J. Richard Davis:

Davis: "I said to him (Schultz), 'Jimmy had told me there was a possibility of saving the election for some of the county officers and particularly for Dodge, and if Jimmy got some help on election day with some men that could vote, floaters, why, there was a possibility of winning.'"

Davis then testified that on election day there was a gathering of the Schultz mob at the Democratic Monongahela Club, and that a flying squadron of "repeaters" was mobilized and furnished with cards containing names to be used in voting.

Mr. Dewey: "And how did you instruct these men to vote, or didn't you instruct them?"

Davis: "I just told them to vote for Dodge; to go in this election district and say they were the individuals whose names appeared on the cards, and the address was theirs also, and to just go in and vote; that nobody would molest them or annoy them."

Davis said at another stage in his testimony: "I know that some of the men voted four or five times."

Matters that for years had been hinted and sometimes openly charged by those standing on the outside were blandly confessed by insiders, who knew all the inner springs and cogs of the underworld and where they meshed with the political machine.

New York is no worse than "Our Town" so far as the "fix" goes. It is bigger and its rackets have towered like its skyscrapers for the nation to see. But there are things done and tolerated in small towns that would not be countenanced in the big city. There is, perhaps, more honest energy and enterprise going into the cleanup job than is the case anywhere else in the nation. New York, with its Hines trial, is, perhaps, setting the pace in the attack on the "fix." But it is to be wondered how many ordinary citizens with a favor to ask of the precinct captain appreciate that they are, in a remote sense, perhaps, accessories before the fact in the sordid exposures of the Hines trial.

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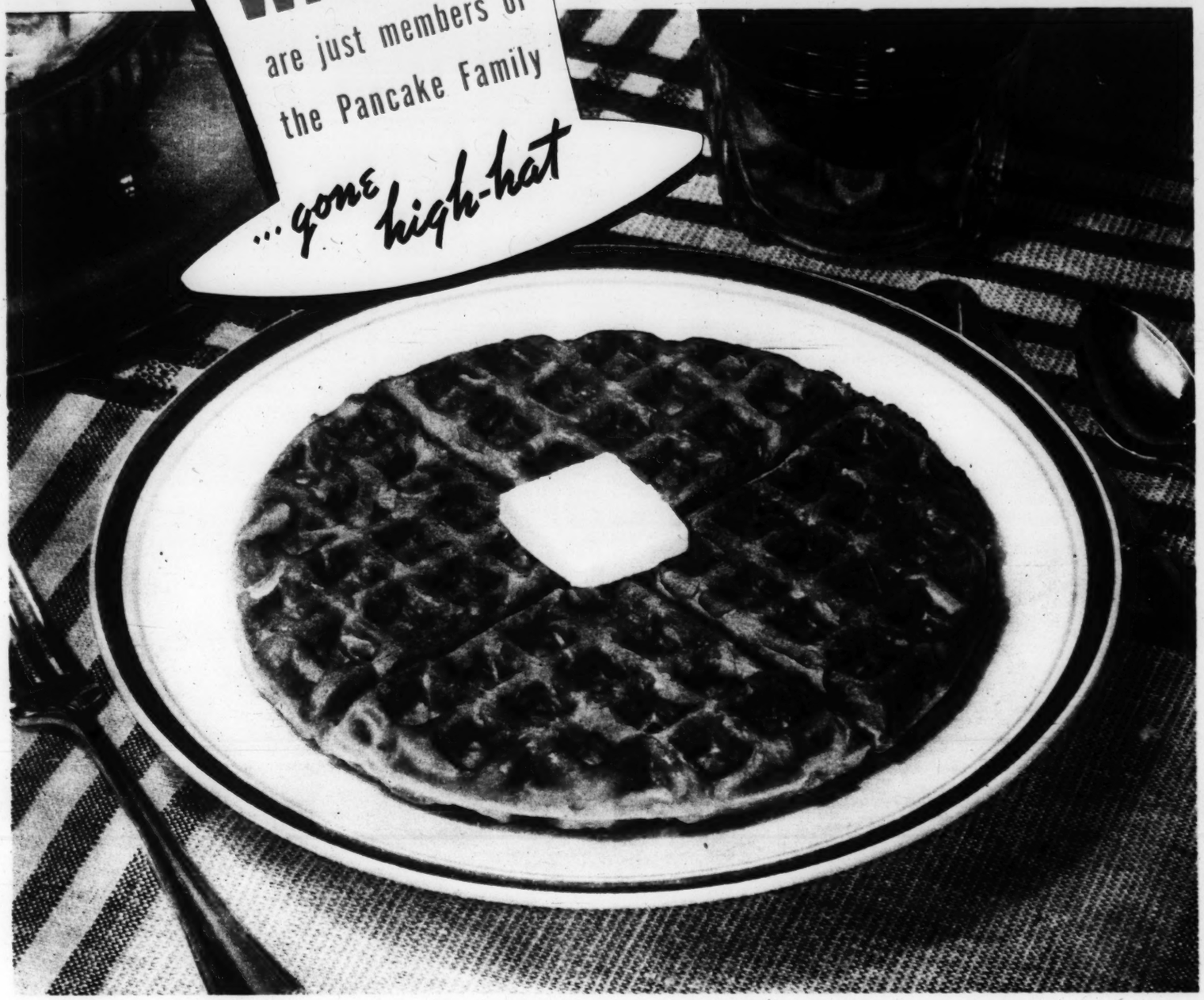

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For a Sunday night supper, waffles with chicken or any other flavory stew are grand. The thick, rich, savory gravy of a stew tastes mighty good over a crisp waffle, especially when the weather is a bit crisp too.

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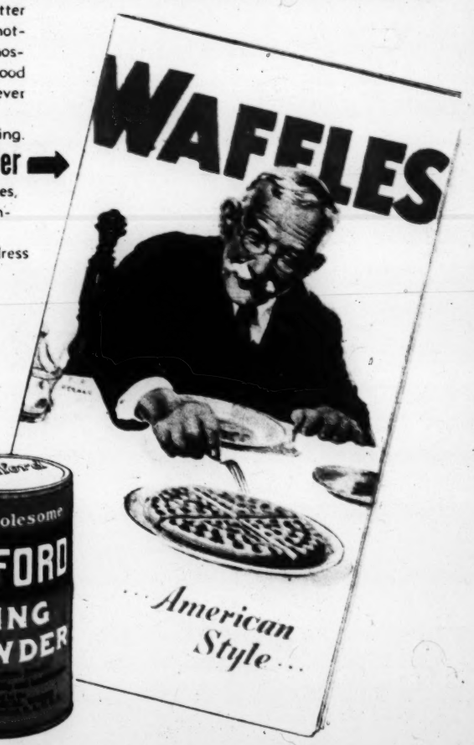

Standard Waffle Recipe

1½ cups flour — **2 eggs**
⅔ tsp. salt — **1 cup milk**
2 tsps. Rumford Baking Powder — **2 tbsps. melted butter**

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder. Add the yolks of the eggs and half the milk. Mix until smooth. Add the remaining milk gradually; stir in the melted butter slowly, and last of all, fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites—then bake.

There is no flavoring in these waffles, so be very critical of each ingredient.

Honey Butter

A delicious spread for waffles

Take 4 tablespoons of butter and 2/3 of a cup of honey. Place the honey and butter in a small pitcher and set this in a pan of hot water over a gentle heat. Stir until the mixture is creamy and hot. Then serve immediately.

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